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English Dialect Society.

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A Glossary of Words

USED IN

EAST ANGLIA.

FOUNDED ON THAT OF FORBY.

WITH NUMEROUS CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

BY

WALTER RYE.

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PREFACE

IN collecting the material for the following work I wish at once to state that I have none of the qualities necessary to be possessed by the editor of a Dialect Dictionary, and that I do not consider myself as having done anything more than to mechanically collect what others have recorded and add to certain words which I have noted myself.

In such collection I have been greatly helped by several correspondents, and especially by the Rev. M. C. H. Bird, of Brunstead, who has kindly helped me to read and correct the proofs, and also by Sir Hugh Beevor, Mr. P. B. Ficklin, the Rev. F. J. Braithwaite, the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, and the other gentlemen mentioned in my list of abbreviations.

It may be as well to say a few words about what has been done heretofore about the dialect of East Anglia. A short account of the best-known works and articles I have noted later on; but speaking shortly, the first serious attempt to collect and print it, was that by the Rev. R. Forby. He collected with little discrimination, was very garrulous, and often indecent, but East Anglians owe him a great debt for having done what he did. Much of his work I have omitted from the following pages, for he included in it many such ordinary words as *aggravate*,

alley, age, ague, &c., and duplicated words for no reason, e. g. :—

Minnock (S). One who affects much delicacy.

Minnock (V). To affect delicacy.

Nall's *Glossary* is a very good and careful one, and added many new words and readings to our store, and so did *Broad Norfolk*, which is very amusing reading, but only consisted of various letters to a newspaper, was not 'edited' or supervised, and contained many words of common use which had no business in a local dialect book.

I cannot help thinking that many of the words included in the following pages are only the imperfect remembrance by an ignorant countryman of some 'good word' which took his fancy.

Only two or three years ago, being in the company of a little farmer who was extremely fond of using long and fine words, I remember mischievously asking him whether he did not think it fine 'feasible' weather for his crops, and he jumped at the word, and soon after I heard him repeat it to a friend.

Many of the amusing words and phrases given by Fitzgerald in his *Sea Words* are manufactured. A good example is when he makes a gamekeeper refer to a weasel as a 'suckeggliest warmint,' the vermin most given to suck eggs.

Pea-goosin, 'prying about like a peahen'; *cabobble* 'to confuse'; *squackled*, *sploddin*, *quavery-mavery*, *ruffatory*, *hammer-snouting*, *rumgumptious*, *undercumstumble*, *rum-bustical*, *dardledum due*, and others, are words framed after the fashion of Lewis Carroll, and in most cases are omitted from these pages, as they are not dialect at all. One might as well insert such words as *tootsicums*, *babsicums*, *coodlicums*, and *popsy wopsy*.

Very many are caused by nothing more or less than transpositions of the initial. *Pulfer* for *fulfer* (fieldfare), *bunker* for *funker*, *stuggy* for *pluggy*, *pample* for *trample*,

nigger for *snigger*, *doss* for *toss*, *jounce* for *bounce*, *himps* for *limps*, *twilting* for *quilting*, *skive* for *dive*, *tunnel* for *funnel*, *cristle* for *gristle*, *quaddle* for *coddle*, and *wewling* for *mewling*, are a few which occur to me.

Many too are obvious corruptions, e. g. *sarn* for *concern*, *sloven wood* for *southernwood*, and *grubbage* for *rubbish*.

If it were possible to divide the words into districts, we should no doubt find a great difference between the dialect of one part of a county from that of another. 'When I left Strumpshaw for Ryburgh,' said my old skipper Tungate, a very careful observer, 'the words fared very strange to me.'

Occasionally one finds a trace of an old lost verb, e. g. p. 92, 'She did fare to slov,' i. e. to become a sloven.

Except in well-known instances, I have not attempted to give the dialect names, often widely varying, of the local fauna and flora, and must refer my readers to the numerous local works on natural history.

The following specimens of modern Norfolk have been handed to me by correspondents:—

Wh' lor', bor, yow fare t' bee s' strange. Wh' darn ya' ole skull, I now yow werry well. My fa' he now ya' fa'. Ya' fa' kep a dickey. Hee one da' hult a stoon agin a guce, an' he kilt 'er ded, an' my fa' he sez, sez hee, that he worn't t' kum ower hisn troshel agin. An' n' moor he dint.

But my fa' hee arter'ards maade it op, an' axd ya' fa' t' goo t' Kootch an' Hosses an' hev a glarss a aale an there tha tuk on, tha did, lik a kupple a ole fules. An arter that there tha wuz frenz agin.

I went for tree punner of trid (thread). I tumbled over the troshel and cut my lip trow and trow (through).

Jack: Look there's some red Blackberries.

Bill: Ye fule, theyre allus red when they're green (meaning when they are not ripe).

I wish you might live to be as gray as a dow and yar hair trape arter ye yards.

Biller he went afoul on him, he did, and he rightsided him in a hurry; he gave him what for. Then there was a pretty how der yer du; his owd womman come out, and she went a foul o' Biller; she mobbed and went in wonnerful.

As I was jumping t' holl from Farmer Thirkettle's littl pightle inteu t' rhoed, she come up teu me and say:

'Can I get trew here?'

'Iss,' sed I, 'but it is no matter of a rhoed.'

'Whawt?' sed she.

'It's only a driftway like,' sed I.

'Eh?' sed she.

'Nobbut a packway,' sed I.

'Oh,' sed she; 'and which way deu I go?'

'Yew go as the rhoed go, for tew or tree hundred yard till yeu come teu a paryard,' sed I.

'Teu whawt?' sed she, &c., &c.

A bibliography of the Dialect would be difficult to compile, but a long list of all authors on this dialect will be found in the Appendix to the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, an Anglo-Latin Lexicon compiled by Brother Geoffrey of Lynn about the year 1440 (Harl. MSS. 221), printed by Pynson; also with Notes by Albert Way, Camden Society, p. lxxxii. The more important works on the subject are:—

(1.) Forby's *Vocabulary* (two vols. 8vo, 1830), with Supplementary Volume by the Rev. W. T. Spurdens (1858).

(2.) *Additions to Forby*, by the Rev. F. Gillett (*East Anglian*, iv. pp. 128, 156). *Norfolk Words not in Forby*, by the Rev. G. J. Chester, Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, v. p. 188. Ditto by W. G. Waters, *ib.* viii. p. 167.

(3.) E. S. Taylor's interleaved copy of Forby is mentioned in *Notes and Queries* (2nd Ser. vii. p. 38), but I have been unable to trace this, nor the valuable dialect notes collected by the Rev. E. Gillett of Runham (E. G. R.).

(4.) J. G. Nall's *Etymological and Comparative Glossary*, in his Appendix for his *Guide to Yarmouth and Lowestoft*, 1866, 8vo.

(5.) *Sea Words and Phrases along the Suffolk Coast* (*East Anglian*, iii. p. 347; iv. p. 109); and

(6.) *A Capful of Sea Slang* (*East Anglian*, iv. p. 261). These two articles were by the late Edward Fitzgerald.

(7.) A reprint of Forby with additions, forming the basis of the present work, was published by the Author in volume iii. of the

Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany, pp. 465-602 (A few copies were printed off and paged separately, and were sent round to all likely to help in getting together the present collection.)

(8.) *Broad Norfolk*, by Cozens-Hardy (reprinted from the *Norwich Daily Press*), Norwich, *Norfolk News Office*, 1st ed. (103 pp., 1893); 2nd ed. same, with Index added, Jarrolds, Norwich.

For MSS. and detached collections on East Anglian dialect the following references may be useful.

Glossaries of Words used in the Counties of Lincoln, Norfolk and Kent, 1779-1814, by Sarah Sophia Banks (Additional MSS. 32640).

Glossary of Provincial Words, collected by G. Nicol, 1789 (Additional MSS. 32640, fol. 237).

Peculiarities of the Norfolk Dialect, by G. Nicol, Eighteenth Century (Additional MSS. 32530, fol. 147b).

Collections for the Dialect of Suffolk and Essex (East Anglian, New Series, i. pp. 84, 109, 132).

Arderon's *Collections* as to ditto (ib. p. 297).

An Old Specimen of Norfolk Dialect (in 1807), (*East Anglian, New Series*, iii. p. 17). Of Suffolk ditto (*East Anglian, New Series*, v. pp. 129, 152-155).

See also:—

Arderon's *Collections as to Norwich Dialect*, 1745-60 (Additional MSS. 27966, fols. 228-253). I have printed notes of some of these in the *East Anglian*.

The Song of Solomon in Twenty-four English Dialects, 1858-61; Prince Buonaparte (Norfolk: by the Rev. E. Gillett of Runham).

Catalogue of Local and Vulgar Words used in the County of Norfolk (folio, about 1780), by Anthony Norris. Was No. 345 in Dawson Turner's sale catalogue, but I cannot trace where it is.

Archaeologia, xix. p. 15.

For several articles on Norfolk Dialect, see *Notes and Queries*, 1st Ser. ii. pp. 217-365; vi. pp. 326 and 400; 5th Ser. ii. pp. 147, 353, 377, 397; iii. p. 166; xii. p. 174.

Glossary of Norfolk Provincialisms (17 pp.). Vol. ii. of Marshall's *Rural Economy of Norfolk*, 1837.

Kent's *General View of the Agriculture of Norfolk*, 1796.

Young's *Farmer's Tour through the East of England*, four vols. 1771.

Similarity of Norfolk Dialect with that of Cheshire (*Archaeologia*, xix. p. 15).

Norfolk Words, by Anne Gurney. (*Philological Society's Transactions*, 1855, p. 32.)

Of dialect ballads we have few. There is an amusing one telling how 'Giles Jolterhead, a joskin raw,' took his 'darter Dinah' to the Norwich Festival, printed in *East Anglian*, ii. p. 67; and the Norfolk version of the ballad of *Arthur O'Bradley* was recently printed by me in the *East Anglian*. The most readable of all the dialect stories of the present day are *Giles's Trip to London*, and the rest of the series, which are very clever and deservedly popular.

ABBREVIATIONS

*Arderon=Arderon's *Collections for Norwich* (Addl. MSS. British Museum, 27, 966).

B. A.=Baret's *Alvearie*.

*P. B. F.=Mr. P. B. Ficklin of Tasburgh Hall, Norfolk.

B. G.=Barnes' *Glossary*.

B. Jon.=Ben Jonson.

Br.=Brockett's *Glossary*.

*C. H. E. W.=The Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, Editor of the *East Anglian*.

*C. D.=The Rev. Cecil Deedes, of Wickham St. Paul, Essex.

Cr.=Craven *Glossary*.

*C. S. P.=Mrs. Petre, of Cavendish Rectory, Suffolk.

*Cull. Haw.=Cullum's *Hawsted* (Suff.), 1813.

E. A.=*East Anglian*.

*E. F. G.=The late Edward Fitzgerald, *Sea Words and Phrases along the Suffolk Coast* (*East Anglian* iii. p. 347 and iv. p. 109), and *A Capful of Sea Slang* (*East Anglian* iv. p. 261).

*E. G. R.=The late Rev. E. Gillett, of Runham, Norfolk, *Additions to Forby's Vocabulary of East Anglia*, in *East Anglian*, Ser. iv. 128, 156.

Em.=Dr. Emerson.

*E. S. T.=The late Rev. E. S. Taylor, of Ormesby, Norfolk.

*F. J. B.=The Rev. F. J. Braithwaite, of Great Waldingfield, Suffolk.

*G. E.=George Ellis.

*G. J. C.=The Rev. G. J. Chester, *Norfolk Words not in Forby* (*Norfolk Arch.* v. p. 188, viii. p. 167).

Gr.=Grose's *Provincial Dict.*

*H. B.=Sir Hugh Beevor.

*H. C.=Mr. Hugh Clark, of Cavendish.

Jam.=Dr. Jamieson.

Jen.=Jennings' *Glossary*.

- *J. G. N.=J. G. Nall's *Etymological and Comparative Glossary to the Dialect of East Anglia*, comprised in his *Guide to Yarmouth and Lowestoft*, 1866.
- *J. H. G.=Mr. J. H. Gurney, of N. Repps, Norfolk.
- L. Sc.=Lowland Scotch.
- *Marsh.=Marshall's *Rural Economy*.
- M. C. H. B.=The Rev. M. C. H. Bird, of Brunstead, Norfolk.
- M. E.=Middle English.
- Min.=Minsheu's *Dict.*
- M. S.=Moor's *Suffolk Words*.
- N. E.=Northern English.
- N. G. Nares=Nares' *Glossary*.
- N. & Q.=*Notes and Queries*.
- O. E.=Old English.
- O. V.=Ortus Vocabularum.
- P. Pl.=*Piers Plowman*.
- Pr. Pa.=*Promptorium Parvulorum*.
- R. N. C.=Ray's *North Country Words*.
- R. S. E. C.=Ray's *South and East Country Words* (reprinted by English Dialect Society, 1874).
- S. D.=Hotten's *Slang Dictionary*, London, 1864.
- Sk.=Skinner's *Etymol.*
- Som.=Somner.
- *Spur.=The Rev. W. T. Spurdens' Supplementary Vol. to Forby, 1858 (reprinted by English Dialect Society, 1879).
- T.=Tusser.
- T. B.=Tim Bobbin.
- T. J.=Todd's *Johnson*.
- *Tungate=The late J. Tungate, an old marsh and boating man (Strumpshaw, Norfolk).
- W.=Wickliffe's *Translation of the Gospels*.
- W. B.=Mr. William Bull, of Wickham, Essex (born near Bildeston, Suffolk).
- W. C.=Wilbraham's *Cheshire Glossary*.
- *W. G. W.=W. G. Waters' *Words not in Forby* (*Norfolk Arch.* viii. p. 167).
- *W. R.=W. Rye.
- W. W. R.=Willan's *West Riding Words* (*Archaeologia*).
- *W. W. S.=W. W. Skeat.



VOCABULARY

About. Sometimes used thus:—‘Is the horse worth forty pounds?’ ‘Nothing *about* it.’ ‘Is he a mile off?’ ‘No, nor *about* it.’

***Abroad.** Out to sea [S. S.]. Outside the house [M. C. H. B.].

***Acknowledge.** To tip [M. C. H. B.].

***Acre-spire, or Acre-spit.** The sprouting or ‘chicking’ of barley in malting, or of stored potatoes [E. S. T., J. G. N.].

A-days. For ‘nowadays.’ Ex. ‘Flour sells cheap *a-days*.’ ‘I seldom see Mr. Smith *a-days*’ [O. E.]. Sed quere? [Spur.].

Addle, Aidle. (1) To grow, to thrive. Ex. ‘That crop *addles*.’ Also see Tusser. (2) To earn, to profit gradually. Ex. ‘I have at last *addled* up a little money.’ (3) Cropping, lopping, or pruning [E. S. T.]. Spurdens wrongly conjectures it to be ‘to *huddle* up.’

***Aerigel.** Earwig [Arderon]. See Erriwiggle.

***After.** Sometimes used in a peculiar sense, for about, e.g. ‘The hen is *after* laying.’ ‘The child is *after* the measles’ [E. S. T.].

***Aftermath.** The second crop of grass.

Again (pronounced AGIN). For against (AGINST) [Spur.].

Ex. 'I am not for it, but *again* it.' For near to. Ex. 'She stood *again* the door.' If she stood very near the door, it would be more correct to say 'close *again*,' or 'right *again*'; if facing it, at some little distance, 'over *again*.'

***Against**. Close against thunder; i.e. thunder is in the air [M. C. H. B.].

Agone. For ago. Our word is the older of the two.

***Agraft**. To lay in, of a tree put into the soil so as to just cover its roots [M. C. H. B.].

Ahuh. Awry, aslant. Better **Ahoe**, and sometimes **All-a-one-hoh** [Spur.]. *Vel* **All-of-a-hugh** [J. G. Nall].

***Ailing**. To move listlessly [G. E.].

***Aint**. To anoint, to beat [J. G. Nall, E. S. T.].

***Aker**. A turbulent current, a commotion of a river [Pr. Pa.].

***A'lady**. For Our Lady, Lady Day [E. S. T.].

***Alegar**. Vinegar made from ale. Ale-aigre, as vin-aigre [E. S. T.].

Ale-stall. The stool or stand on which casks of ale or beer are placed in the cellar.

***Alexandra Plovers**. Kentish plovers (*Aegialitis cantiana*) so called by Breydon gunners. E. T. Booth in *Rough Notes* [M. C. H. B.].

***All**. 'I shall do it for "all" you' [M. C. H. B.].

Allen. Grass land lately broken up; **Ald-land**. It is synonymous with **Olland**, q. v.

***Alliwig**. An earwig [Spur.]. See **Erriwiggle**.

***Allus**. Always [E. S. T.].

***Alm**. Chill. 'Just set the mug down to the fire, and take the cold "*aam*" off the beer' [Johnson].

***Almanacks.** ‘Making of *almanacks*,’ forecasting the weather [Sea Slang].

***Alone.** We have the odd phrase ‘all-a-living-*alone*,’ i.e. ‘quite entirely *alone*,’ spoken compassionately of a sick person left improperly in a helpless condition [Spur.].

Alp, Olp. The bullfinch. E. S. T. says *alf* in Suffolk, and *ulf* in Norfolk, i.e. finch, as blood*ulf*, bullfinch. Nope in Ray, and **Alp** in the *Romaunt of the Rose*, l. 658 [W. W. S.].

***Amenden.** A sort of oath. e.g. ‘*Amenden* take you.’ ‘Where *amenden* are you goin’?’ [E. S. T.] (?).

Amper. A sort of inflamed swelling. Pustules [J. G. Nall].

Ampersand. The character &, representing the conjunction *and*. This is *and per se and*; by a little smoothing and elision in pronunciation becoming *Ampersand*.

An. (1) If. Ex. ‘*An* I do,’ &c. (2) Than. Ex. ‘Little more *an* a half.’

Anan! ‘How! what say you?’ It is often contracted to *A’an*, or *N’an*. The same as Shakespeare’s **Anon** [W. W. S.]. [? W. R.]

***Anatomy.** The skeleton [M. C. H. B.].

Anberry. (1) A small swelling, or pustule, to which horses are subject on the softest parts of their bodies. In books of farriery, and in the Dictt. the word is **Ambury**. (2) A [small] knob or excrescence, on turnips and other roots, caused by the punctures of insects, to deposit their eggs [Marshall].

Anchor. The part of a buckle commonly called the **Chape**, put into a slit in the strap; so called from some resemblance in shape to an anchor.

An-end. Onward, towards the end. It also signifies upright, rearing [M. E. *on ende*].

Angry. Painfully inflamed. Ex. ‘My corn, or my kibe, is very *angry* to-night.’

†**Angry-water.** Discharge from any scorbutic or eruptive disease [Johnson].

Anpasty. Another name for Ampersand. In Jennings' *Glossary* it is Anpassy; and the author (rightly) supposes Passy a corruption of Per se.

***Ans.** Awns [M. C. H. B.]

***Antrums.** Used for tantrums [J. G. Nall, E. S. T.].

***A'pieces.** For to pieces, e.g. 'Ta crumble all *a'pieces*' [E. S. T.].

Apple-jack. A pastry, better known as Apple-turnover, Flap-jack, Apple-hoglin, and Crab-lanthorn.

Apple-john, John-apple. A species of apple.

Apron. (1) The caul or omentum of a hog, film of fat [Tungate]. (2) Also the fat skinny covering of the belly of a goose or duck. (3) The upper part of a chimney opening above the grate [Spur.].

Argufy. To import, to have weight as *argument*. Ex. 'What does that *argufy*?' [Jen.].

***Arm.** A trowel [B. B. F.].

***Armstrong.** Arm in arm [E. F. G.] Qy. Arm-strung [W. R.].

***Arrawiggle.** The earwig [E. S. T.].

Arsle. (1) To move backwards. (2) To be unquiet, to fidget, to move frequently in any direction, particularly on a seat. In this secondary sense the adverb *about* is usually annexed.

Arselling-pole. The pole with which bakers spread the hot embers to all parts of the oven.

***Arsy-farcy.** Vice versa [E. S. T.].

***Arter.** After. Ex. 'What are you *arter*?' [M. C. H. B.].

***Artful.** (1) In good sense. Ex. of our Lord in His mother's arms, 'How *artful* He do look!' [C. S. P.]. (2) Ingenuous, clever (N. Ess.) [C. D.].

Article. A poor creature! a wretched animal!

As. Who, which. Ex. 'Those *as* sleep.' 'He will come *as* (=as it were, not *who* nor *which*) to-morrow.'

***Ashel.** To cut bricks to form a joint in masonry [W. G. W.]. Coined from the sb. **Ashlar** [W. W. S.].

***Ashentree.** The ash [M. C. H. B.].

***Asked.** To have banns of marriage published [M. C. H. B.].

***Asked-out, or Out-asked.** To be 'asked' for the third time [M. C. H. B.].

***Asleep.** Sails are *asleep* when steadily filled with wind [Sea Slang].

Asosh, Ashosh. Awry, aslant. Compare **Ahuh**.

***Ass-upping.** Hand-hoeing (of wheat, e.g.) to turn the docks and thistles end upwards, or to cause the posterior to be the superior part of the body whilst stooping in the act of hoeing [M. C. H. B.].

***Ast.** Ask [M. C. H. B.].

***Athort.** Across, athwart [M. C. H. B.].

A'top of. Upon. Ex. 'I saw Mr. Brown *a'top of* his new horse yesterday.'

Atter. Pus, morbid matter.

Attery. Purulent.

***A'twixt.** Betwixt or between [E. S. T.]. There seems some difference, for a common expression is 'a'twixt and a'tween' [W. R.].

Aught. Another form of **Owed**. 'He *ought* me ten pounds.'

***Aunt Hannah.** White arabis [M. C. H. B.].

Ausier. The osier.

Avel. The awn or beard of barley.

***Avellong Work.** 'Mowing or reaping, lying out of the perpendicular' [J. G. Nall].

***Avellong Workmen.** Reapers or mowers approaching the side of an irregularly shaped field will have an unequal

portion to do. The excess or deficiency is called *avellong work* [E. S. T.]. See **Avelong** in Murray.

***Avelly**. Barley is said to be *avelly*, if when dressed for market some of the awms (awns) stick to the grains [E. S. T.].

Avised. Aware, informed. 'I am not *avized* of it,' I do not recollect about it [Johnson, Cull. Haw.]. The original M. E. form, of which Mod. E. *advised* is a corruption [W. W. S.].

Awk. Inverted or confused. Bells are 'rung *awk*' to give alarm of fire. This is the only connexion in which the word is used among us, without its adjunct *ward*. L'Estrange (who was a Norfolk man) uses it. In Pr. Pa. *awk* is rendered into Latin by *perversi*. Ray says that *awkward* is opposed to *toward* [R. S., E. C.].

***Awms** (for awns). The beard of barley; so pronounced in Suffolk [Moor]. In Norfolk usually **Aans** or **Harns**, i.e. awns. In Essex, **Ails**. See **Avel** [E. S. T.]. Sometimes **Haulms** [A. E. R.].

Ax. To ask.

***Axt-out**, or **Out-axt**. Said of banns when asked for the last time.

Bab. To fish by throwing into the water a bait on a line, without float or hook, with a small piece of lead to sink it, lifting it up from time to time, and dropping it again. It is the same as *bob*. The bait used for fishing in this manner is usually made of large worms, strung together on worsted which catches in the eels' teeth [Tungate], and tied in a bunch.

Babs. Small prints to amuse children.

***Bachelor**. Elderly single men of a better rank are mostly so styled. Ex. 'Bachelor D.' [C. S. P.].

***Back-stalk**. The back of a low hearth [*B. N.* 27] (? corruption for back-stove [*id.* 87]).

***Backsticking.** A way of ploughing in. The earth having been previously turned is turned back again. See **Strike** [E. S. T.].

***Back up.** Angry. Ex. 'Tha' got his back up' [M. C. H. B.].

***Backus.** The back kitchen or scullery [*back-house*; compare **Wuddus**, wood-house.—W. R.].

Badget. A badger.

Badly. In ill health. Sometimes *sadly badly*, and sometimes *sad bad*.

Baffle. (1) To gull, to cheat, or make a fool of. (2) To manage capriciously or wantonly, as in the case of children or cattle. Ex. 'He was sadly *baffled* in his bringing up.' (3) To beat and twist irregularly together, as 'growing corn or grass is *baffled* by wind and rain.'

Bag. The dug of a cow.

***Bag Harvest.** A harvest when the men board themselves, carrying their food in bags [Johnson].

***Bahangs.** Hanging down untidily, said of clothes [J. G. Nall].

***Bahd.** A bird [J. G. Nall].

Bail. The handle of a pail, bucket, or kettle. Also the bow of a scythe. See **Bale**. Sometimes **Bile** [B. N. 83].

Bain. Pliant, limber.

***Bait.** Bundle. In Suffolk, hemp, when pulled, was tied up in small 'baits,' to cart home [C. D.].

***Balaam Sunday.** The Sunday in which the lesson relates to Balaam and his ass, on which, says Spurdens, though I cannot see why, 'the Norfolk housewife is reminded of the approach of the mackerel season.'

***Balaam's Smite.** The mark on a donkey's back [B. N. 54].

Balder. To use coarse language. See **Bawda**.

Balderdash. Not 'frothy and confused' as the Dictt. have it, but filthy or obscene talk.

***Baldrick**, or **Balderick**, or **Balderdick**. A girdle made of horse's hide placed round a bell [M. C. H. B.].

***Bale** (pronounced BILE). A slight withy stick or rod, bent so as to form a bow, and attached to the scythe stick [Johnson, and see *B. N.* 83]. See **Bail** and **Rifle**.

Balk. (1) A ridge of land left unploughed, to serve as a boundary, either between two contiguous occupations, or two divisions of the same farm, in an unenclosed cornfield [*vide* **Merebalk**]. (2) A ridge so left in the body of the land, at certain intervals, in a particular mode of ploughing called *balk-ploughing*. (3) A beam in a building, supporting an upper floor or roof; or any piece of timber, squared, and ready for any purpose in building. (4) The failure of an expectation. (5) A piece of machinery used in the dairy district of Suffolk, into which the cow's head is put when she is milked. It allows her to move her head freely up and down, but when she attempts to withdraw it, she finds herself *balked*, and that she must stand still till the dairymaid dismisses her. (6) Straight young trees after they are felled; but before they are hewn, it should seem, for then they would become *balks* in the *third* sense. (7) Applied to preventing animals from the chance or opportunity of propagating their species. (8) Earth turned up to the plough-ridges or ringes [M. C. H. B.].

Balker. A great beam. An augmentation of **Balk**.

Bamble. To shamble, to walk unsteadily and weakly. To tread one's shoes awry, 'How yew dew *bamble* your shoes.'

Bandy. (1) The curved stick with which the ball is struck at sundry games. (2) Any game so played is called by the general name. (3) A hare, from the curvature of her hind legs.

Bandy-hoshoe. The game of ball played with a *bandy*.

The *hoshoe* may be from the resemblance of the lower end of the *bandy* to a *horseshoe*.

Bandy-wicket. The game of cricket.

Bang. Cheese made, in Suffolk, of milk several times skimmed; therefore very hard and tough, and with which a hard knock or *bang* might be given. Otherwise **Suffolk Thump**; possibly from its being impossible to make any impression on it by *banging*.

***Bange** (pronounced BANJ). Light rain [J. G. Nall].

Banging. Huge; beating or excelling in size other things of the same kind.

Bangled. (1) When cocked hats were worn, one of the sides was sometimes let down to protect the face of the wearer. The hat was said to be *bangled*. Also said of a round hat with a broad and loose brim, such as is worn by Quakers. (2) Also applied to the young shoots, or more particularly the broad leaves of plants, when they droop under heavy rain or strong sunshine. Teut. *abbangen*, *dependere*.

***Bangy** (pronounced BANJ-I). Dull, gloomy [J. G. Nall].

***Bank.** Generally used for beach [Miss Gurney].

***Bannock.** A cake baked in a French oven [*B. N.* p. 85]. [I greatly doubt this.—W. R.]

Bargain. An indefinite number or quantity of anything; not necessarily conveying the idea of purchase and sale. Ex. 'Two good tidy *bargains* of hay from an acre,' meaning something less than wagon loads. 'A poor *bargain* of wool from three score hoggets.' 'A sad *bargain* of lazy chaps.' [A wagon load according to J. G. Nall and E. M.].

***Bargander.** The sheldrake [E. S. T.], the solan goose (?) [Moor]. Probably the same as 'Garganer,' a bird sometimes called 'Garner.' Tungate used to talk of shooting

(what I thought was) gardeners in the most cold-blooded way [W. R.] (*Tadorna cornuta*) [M. C. H. B.].

Bargood. Yeast; the flower or cream of it. It is sometimes corrupted into **Burgood**, and even **Bulgood**. In Suffolk, **Bulgard** [Spur.]. Moor (Suff.) says he never heard the word, and E. S. Taylor says it is not in use in Norfolk. Formerly **Beer-good**, as noted by Ray in his Preface [W. W. S.]

Bark. The tartar deposited by bottled wine or other liquor, encrusting the bottle.

***Barksel.** The season for barking trees [M. C. H. B.].

Barley-bird. The nightingale, which comes to us in the season of sowing barley.

Barley-mung. Barley meal mixed with water or milk, to fatten fowls or pigs.

Barley-sele. (1) The time for sowing barley. (2) It is time to set barley when a man in leather breeches can feel the earth warm whilst sitting on the ground [M. C. H. B.].

***Barm.** Yeast; called **Rising** or **Raising** in Essex.

***Barney Bee**, or **Burney Bee**, quasi **Burnis Bee**, i.e. **Fiery Beetle**, the **May Fly** [? W. R.] or **Lady-bird** [Spur.]. *Vide* **Bishop Barnabee**.

Barrow-pig. The least pig of the litter. The **Pitman** has the same meaning, and perhaps is more general; also called a **Dodman**. In [Jen.] a *barrow-pig* is a gelded pig.

Barsele, Barksele. The time for stripping bark. See **Sele**.

Barth. A shelter for cattle, &c.; cf. seamen's berth; but see **Murray**.

Barton. Formerly the demesne land of the lord of the manor; not let out on lease, but held by the lord, in his own hands, for the sustenance of his household. Now used for a farm-yard, a rick-yard, or even a poultry-yard.

Basking. (1) A drenching in a heavy shower. (2) A sound drubbing [Forby, E. S. T.]. **Basting** [J. G. Nall].

***Bass, Base, or Bast.** Matting made from the inner bark of a tree (*the tree*, viz. lime) [E. S. T.]. A hassock.

***Baste.** (1) To stitch together slightly and loosely before hemming [E. S. T.]. (2) To beat [Johnson].

Batch. A bout; as of drinking, card-playing, &c. Properly it means a quantity of bread, or other things, baked at the same time. This is a dictionary sense.

Batlins. The loppings or stowin of trees [J. G. Nall]. *Vel Battlings*, toppings and loppings of trees. An unhewn rail is also called a *battling* [Forby]. Croppings of trees larger than faggot sticks, yet less than timber [Cull. Haw.].

***Batter.** A slope. 'I'll have that ditch made 5 ft. deep on the *batter*' [Johnson].

***Battors.** Strong broad fencing-rails [Marshall].

***Battry.** A tea-kettle.

***Bauley Boats.** Harwich fishing-smacks [*B. N.* 77].

Bavin. A light, loose faggot.

Bavish. To drive away. Corruption of *banish* (?).

***Bawda.** To abuse grossly [J. G. Nall, quoting Moor].

***Bawley.** A fishing-smack.

Bawnd. Swollen [Sir Thomas Browne]. Now obsolete. See Ray's *Gl.*, ed. Skeat, p. 16.

Bay. (1) The space in a building between two main beams. We speak of a barn, or a cart-lodge, of so many *bays*. Sometimes, but not so correctly, the whole space between the threshing-floor and the end of the barn is so called; cf. bays of a window. (2) The nest of a squirrel; [but this is probably an error for 'dray.'—W. W. S.]. (3) A division or compartment, a window. Also **Day** [Spur.]. (4) A dray [Moor].

Bay-duck. The shell-duck; from its bright colour, like that of a *bay* horse. Sometimes the 'May duck [W. R.] or gargander.'

***Bayn.** Pliant, limber [Pr. Pa.].

Beaker. A drinking-glass.

***Beam-bird** [or **Wall-bird**]. Spotted fly-catcher [J. H. G.].

***Bear.** 'To *bear* a bob,' to make one among many; to lend a helping hand, at the risk, as it should seem, of receiving a bob, or blow. From ringers, who have several sorts of bob, all, of course, involving the idea of a blow. (2) An instrument used to cut sedge [Johnson]. Also a surname common in S. Suffolk [F. J. B.].

***Bear 'em.** As much wood from fencing as can be tied up and carried off at the end of work time. Taken as a right in old times, now often by consent [W. B.].

***Beargood.** Yeast [Arderon]. See **Bargood** and **Burgard**.

Bearn. A barn.

***Bears' Ears.** The auricula [F. C. H. in *N. and Q.* 4th Ser. vii. p. 350].

Beast. An animal of the beeve kind in a fattening state. [I doubt this. Why do we speak of a fat beast if this is so?]

Beastlings. The first milk drawn after a cow has calved. Pronounced **BIESTINGS**, from the A. S. *bysting* [Spur.]. See **Beezlins**.

Beat. To repair, to supply the gradual waste of anything. We seem to apply it only to mending the broken meshes of a net. See **Beet**.

***Beath.** To place green wood by the fire, to set out or straighten it by heat [J. G. Nall].

Beatout. Puzzled [J. G. Nall] = beat out.

***Beatworld.** Beyond control [J. G. Nall] (?).

Beck. A brook or rivulet.

***Becket.** A spade used in cutting turf [J. G. Nall].

***Becket.** A sheath, e.g. 'knife *becket*' [E. F. G.].

***Becomes.** One's best clothes [J. G. Nall].

Bed. (1) The uterus of an animal. (2) A fleshy piece of beef cut from the upper part of the leg and bottom of the belly.

***Bedded.** Bedridden [C. D.].

Bed-faggot. A contemptuous name for a *bedfellow*, as it were, a wretched substitute, no better than a faggot in the muster of a regiment.

***Bedrepes.** Days of harvesting formerly performed by customary tenants for their lord [J. G. Nall].

***Bee-bird.** Great-tit (*Parus major*); also oxeye [M. C. H. B.].

Bee-bread. A brownish opaque substance, with which some of the cells in a honeycomb are filled, for the food of the insect in its larva state.

Bee-drove. A great confluence of men, or of any other creatures, as it were a swarm of them.

Beein. A home, a place to be in [J. G. Nall, quoting Moor].

***Beergood, Bergard, Bargood.** Yeast [M. C. H. B.].

***Beever.** A slight repast in the intervals of regular meals, a luncheon; used in the southern parts of Suffolk and [in] Essex [Spur.]. An afternoon snack about 4 p.m. [E. S. T.].

Beet. Bet up, to mend nets [J. G. Nall and E. F. G.]. See **Beat**.

***Beetsel.** The time for sowing beet [M. C. H. B.].

***Beetster.** A net-mender [J. G. Nall and E. F. G.].

***Beezlins.** The milk of the third or fourth 'meal' or milking after calving [E. S. T.]. See **Beastlings**.

Beggar's Velvet. The light particles of down shaken from a feather-bed.

Beggary. (1) The copious and various growth of weeds in a field. (2) The name of a specific plant [Spur.].

Begone. Decayed, worn out.

Being. (1) An abode, particularly a lodging. (2) Because. Ex. 'I could not meet you yesterday, *being* I was ill a-bed.'

Belike. (1) Likely. Ex. '*Belike* we may have snow.' (2) As it is said. Ex. 'I hear Mr. A. is to be married to Miss B.' 'Aye, so *belike*.'

***Belking.** Lounging at full length [J. G. Nall].

Belliborion. A variety of apple.

Bell-soller. The loft on which ringers stand.

***Below.** Downstairs, North of England. Ex. 'He ha' gone below' = He has gone to the North [M. C. H. B.].

Belsize. Bulky, of good size.

***Ben.** A figure put in front on the last load of the harvest, intended to represent Ceres [Johnson].

***Benane.** Beneath [Spur.].

Ben-joltram. A brown bread soaked in skimmed milk; the ploughboy's usual breakfast.

***Bentles.** The low sandy flattish land on parts of the Suffolk coast [E. S. T.].

Bents. (1) Dry stalks of grass remaining in pastures after summer feeding [Forby]. (2) **Benten**, **Benting**, or **Bentles**, coarse reedy grass [E. S. T. and J. G. N.]¹.

***Bequixt.** Betwixt [Spur.].

***Bergard.** Vide **Bargood**.

¹ When the wild dove finds all other food fail she has to betake herself to the seeding bentles, hence these sayings:—

'The dove she do no sorrow know
Until she do *a-benting* go.'

And

'When the pigeons go *a-benting*
Then the farmers lie lamenting' [E. S. T.].

***Besom.** A broom made of birch twigs cut and dried for the purpose, and then tied up in a bunch. In some parts of Suffolk called Birch-broom. In some parts of Norfolk called Ling-broom or besom [H. C.].

Bess o' Bedlam. A sort of vagrant, once very common in this country, who were wont to announce themselves as inmates of Bedlam, allowed in some lucid interval to range the country, and return at a stated time to their confinement.

***Best.** Used as a verb. Ex. 'I bested him in the bargain.'

Bestow. (1) To deliver a woman, otherwise, to 'put her to bed.' (2) To lay up, to put out of the way. It is equivalent to the seamen's phrase, 'to *stow* away.'

***Bet.** To beat. Mispronunciation [H. B.].

***Betty.** (1) The nickname for the kettle [W. G. W.] (2) To dawdle or waste time [F. J. B.].

***Betty-tit.** The titmouse [J. G. Nall].

Bezzle. (1) To blunt or turn the edge of a tool in the process of whetting or grinding [Forby]. (2) To drink greedily [E. S. T. and J. G. N.].

Bibble. To eat like a duck, gathering its food from water, and taking up both together. Johnson says that ducks bibble when they put their beaks in the mud.

***Bick.** A wooden bottle or cask in which beer is carried to the field, E. Norf. [Johnson].

***Biddies.** Young chickens [Spur.].

Bide-owe. Interpreted by Ray '*paenas dare*.' It may be so. It is impossible to assent or gainsay, as it is totally extinct. It is one of Sir Thomas Browne's words.

***Bies.** See **Bighes**. 'He is in his *bies*,' he is according to his fancy or desire (bias?) [Arderon]. Tungate used this when referring to my boat being at her *best*, when sailing on one wind [W. R.]. See *B. N.* 12. But probably 'at its best.'

***Biests.** The wen-like protuberances on growing trees [E. S. T., J. G. N., Suff.].

***Biffin.** A half-dried or preserved apple. [Beef'un, the name of an apple with red skin.]

Bigg. (1) A species of barley; called also **Barley-big.** (*Hordeum hexastichon*, Lin.) (2) A pap or teat [J. G. Nall].

***Biggoty.** Overbearing [G. E.].

Bighes. Ex. 'She is all in her *bighes* to-day,' q.d. best humour, best graces, &c. See **Bies.** [Spelt *bighes*, and explained (wrongly) by Forby as 'jewels' in order to force a false etymology.—W. W. S.]

***Bile.** See **Bale.**

***Biler.** Boiler [M. C. H. B.].

***Billows of Snow.** Snow-drifts [*N. and Q.*, 3rd Ser. vol. ii. p. 371].

***Billy-boy.** A sea boat [M. C. H. B.].

Billy-wix. An owl.

***Bind.** Anything to tie up a bundle with. Cobbler's sewing thread is called wax-bind, or wax-bonds ends [E. S. T.].

***Bind, Bellbind.** Bindweed. (*Convolvulus*) [M. C. H. B.].

Bing. A bin for corn, flour, wine, &c. The proper word.

***Binne.** By-and-by [?].

Bird of the Eye. The pupil, or rather, perhaps, the little refracted image on the retina, or that of a very near spectator reflected from the cornea.

***Bishimer.** An ant [*B. N.* 62] (obviously a corruption of pismire).

Bishop. To confirm.

Bishop-barnabee. The pretty insect more generally called

the Lady-bird, or May-bug [? W. R.], *Coccinella septem punctata*, Lin.

‘Bishop, Bishop Barnabee,
Tell me when your wedding be.
If it is to-morrow day,
Take your wings and fly away.’

Bushy barnabee [E. S. T.]. A variorum reading on the Norfolk coast is—‘Busk ye, busk ye, all hands on deck.’ ‘Co’, busk ye, mates, ta’ grow late, and time to go’ [E. S. T.]. It is sometimes called Bishop Benebee, which may possibly (?) have been intended to mean the blessed bee; sometimes Bishop Benetree, of which it seems not possible to make anything. Moor gives this for Suffolk:—

‘Gowden bug, gowden bug, fly awah home,
Yar house is bahnt down, an’ yar children all gone.’

***Bit.** The chief difficulty in an affair. Ex. ‘Ay, ay, that will be the bit’ [C. S. P.].

Bitch. A trull; the female companion of a vagrant. Our tinkers do not keep *bitches*, but trulls.

***Bitterly.** Excessively. ‘It is odd enough that sweetly is used in the same way’ [Spur.].

***Bittore.** The bittern [E. S. T.]. M. E. *bitoure* [and correct, W. W. S.].

***Blabber.** To talk idly, or chatter [E. S. T.].

***Black-cap.** Marsh-tit (*Parus palustris*) [M. C. H. B.].

Black-sap. Very advanced jaundice.

***Black Meat.** Cured bacon [E. F. G.], or ham smoked [W. R.].

***Black Squire.** A clerical squire, squarson [M. C. H. B.].

***Black Weed.** *Sparganium ramosum* [M. C. H. B.].

***Blains.** Ulceration at the roots of the tongues of cattle [Johnson].

Blame. An evasion of Damn. Ex. ‘Blame me,’ or ‘I will be *blamed* if,’ &c.

Blar. Calves, sheep, asses, and children all *blar*, or *blare* in their several natural modes. (2) A mixture of pitch and tar [E. F. G.].

***Blare.** A loud cry [G. E.].

***Blarm.** Blame. Ex. 'Blarm me if you baint' [M. C. H. B.].

Blaunch. A blain.

Blauthy. Bloated.

***Bleach.** A drying-ground [M. C. H. B.].

Blee. General resemblance, not 'colour and complexion.' Ex. 'That boy has a strong *blee* of his father' [Ch., P. G.].

Bleek. Pale, sickly, sheepish.

***Bleff.** Turbulent, noisy [J. G. Nall].

***Blether.** A bladder [Johnson].

Blind. Abortive. When blossoms fade away without forming the fruit, we say they are *blind*. It seems to be particularly said of strawberries and other small summer fruits.

Blind-hob, Blind-sim. Blind-man's buff.

Blinked Beer. Not with acidity, but an ill flavour peculiar to itself; said to be occasioned by too long delay of fermentation, until the wort is too cool to ferment with proper activity. Others account for it from insufficient stirring of the mash, so as not to wet all the malt.

***Bloated.** Puffed. Ex. 'A fond mother, looking at her poor little boy's swollen cheek, observed sorrowfully, "He was a bloaty little cousan and no mistake"' [C. S. P.].

Blob. (1) A small lump of anything thick, viscid, or dirty, as of tallow, dregs of ink, &c. [Forby]. (2) To shake [G. J. C.]

Block-horse. A strong wooden frame with four handles, commonly called a hand-barrow, for the purpose of carrying blocks.

***Bloifin.** A kind of blowing cough [G. E.].

Blood-fallen. Chilblained.

Blood-olf. The bullfinch. Pronounced ULF [E. S. T.].
See Alp.

***Bloom.** (1) Plumage. Ex. 'Cock teal in full bloom.'
(2) Full plumage, or breeding plumage [M. C. H. B.].

Blöre. (1) To bellow like a bull. The same as **Blare**.
(2) Used of a cow moaning after a weaned calf [E. S. T.].

***Blossom.** (1) An ewe, when 'maris appetens'; a sow is said to look 'proud' [E. S. T., also Johnson]. (2) The state of cream in the operation of churning, when it seems to be in a state of fermentation, and will not coagulate and become butter [Johnson].

***Blossomed.** Said of cream whilst churning becoming full of air [J. G. Nall].

Blouze. (1) A woman with hair or head-dress loose and disordered, or decorated with vulgar finery. (2) A woman's bonnet; more properly that sort which is otherwise called a **Slouch**. (3) All of a *blouze*, red in the face from heat and exertion [Spur.]. (4) When the growth of one plant is hindered by the over-growth of another, it is said to be *blouzed* by that plant [Spur.].

Blow. Blossoms. Ex. 'There is a fine *blow* of apples this year' [B. R.].

***Blown, to be.** To be detected [Arderon]. This is modern London slang, e.g. 'To be *blown* upon' [W. R.].

Blown-herring. A herring slightly cured, for speedy use and home consumption, and smoked but once, which has the effect of plumping them, without discharging the fat, somewhat like the baking or roasting of apples. On some parts of our coasts a *blown-herring* is called a **Tow-bowen**. Why? They are also called **Bloaters**.

***Blowzin.** 'Flowers comin' on a *blowzin*' [W. R.].

Blubber. A bubble, from *blob*.

Blubber-grass. Different species of *bromus*, from their

soft inflated glumes; in particular *mollis*, which infests barren pastures.

***Blunk.** Squally, tempestuous [J. G. Nall and Marshall].

***Blunt.** A blunt of snow, a heavy fall of snow [M.C.H.B.].

***Bluster-wood.** Shoots of fruit-trees, or shrubs that require pruning [E. S. T. and J. G. Nall].

Bluther. (1) To blot in writing. (2) To disfigure the face with weeping.

***Boak.** A definite quantity, *quasi* bulk [Spur.]. See **Boke**.

Boar-thistle. The *Carduus lanceolatus*, Lin.

Board-cloth. A tablecloth.

***Board you!** When one harvester wants to drink after another, he calls *board you*, which means, give the bottle to me when you have drunk [Johnson].

Bob. (1) To cheat. (2) A plummet [E. S. T.]. (3) A blow or smack, e.g. 'a *bob* i' the chops.'

Bode. (1) To board. Ex. 'He *bodes* and lodges there.' (2) Past tense of bid, to offer, 'He *bode* me 2s.' [E. S. T.]

Bode-cloth. A tablecloth. See **Board-cloth**.

Bodge. (1) To patch clumsily; the same as *botch*. (2) To *boggle*, to fail.

***Body.** For belly [M. C. H. B.].

***Body of.** Large quantity. Ex. 'A *body* of rain' [C. H. B.].

Bog vel Boggy. Sturdy, self-sufficient, petulant [Forby]. Malapert, consequential, saucy, impertinent [Johnson].

Boist. A swelling. A sore or blain [E. S. T.].

Boke. (1) Bulk. Ex. 'There is more *boke* than corn in that goaf' [Forby]. See **Boak**. A large quantity, an abundant crop [Johnson]. (2) To nauseate, to be ready to vomit. (3) Part of a cart [M. C. H. B.].

***Boke-load.** A load of hay or straw, or of corn in the straw [Johnson]. A large top-heavy bulky load [Marshall].

Boke out. To swell, to gain bulk and prominence.

***Boky.** Proud, conceited, saucy [Spur.]. Vide **Bog** [W. R.].

***Bolders.** (1) Bulrushes [W. R.]. (2) *Scirpus lacustris* [M. C. H. B.].

***Bolter, Bolted.** Applied to a bump, raised [M. C. H. B.].

***Bolted.** Of plants run to seed [M. C. H. B.].

***Bolling.** A pollard tree (N. Ess.). See Murray's Dict. for instances [C. D.].

Bombaze. To confound, bewilder, perplex; as if a veil were thrown before the eyes, to hinder one from seeing what he is about.

***Bone-cart.** To carry on one's shoulder. Ex. 'I couldn't av a horse, so I was forst to *bone-cart* 'em' [J. G. Nall]. Also used for the human body. 'I'll baste your *bone-cart*' [Johnson].

Bone lazy, Bone sore, Bone tired. So lazy, sore, or tired, that the laziness, the soreness, or the fatigue, seem to have penetrated the very bones.

***Bones.** It is said to be unlucky to burn bones, and that it gives the burner the bone ache (Brunstead, 1890) [M. C. H. B.].

***Bonker, or Bonka.** Strapping, bouncing. Applied to young women [E. S. T. and J. G. Nall].

Bonny. Brisk, cheerful, in good health and spirits. We do not include in it the idea of 'comeliness' [? W. R.].

***Bonx.** To beat batter for puddings, Essex [J. G. Nall].

***Boodle.** The corn marigold [J. G. Nall].

***Boots on.** Died with his *boots on*, viz. died a violent death [M. C. H. B.].

Bop. To dip or duck suddenly [Forby]. Come to stoop or squat down, coming with the idea of secreting [Johnson]. (2) *Bopped*, said of a baby when its long clothes are exchanged for short ones. (3) To drop a curtsy [M. C. H. B.].

Bor. A term of very familiar address, generally [mis]-understood to be a coarse pronunciation of the word *boy*, but applied indiscriminately to persons of both sexes and of all ages. A part of the word neighbour (A. S. *néah*, *prope*, and *búr*); and why may it not exist in the simple as well as in a compound form? If this explanation be admitted, one old woman may, without absurdity, say to another (as often happens), ‘Co’, *bor*, let’s go a-sticking in the squire’s plantations.’ And the other may answer, ‘Aye, *bor*, so we will.’ See **Bor** in Murray, Part III.

***Border.** To use coarse language [Spur., E. S. T.].

Bosh. To ‘cut a *bosh*’ is something stronger than the more usual expression to ‘cut a dash’; something more showy and expensive.

***Bosky.** Tipsy [E. S. T. and J. G. Nall].

***Bosom.** The join in a grain of wheat is called the bosom. ‘If you put some wheat into water the bosom will open’ [M. C. H. B.]

Boss. A hod for mortar, carried on the shoulders like a hump.

Bossock. To toss and tumble clumsily, as it were to throw all the limbs together into one heap [W. R.].

Bottle. (1) By a ‘bottle of hay’ is now understood such a moderate bundle as may serve for one feed, twisted somewhat into the shape of a bottle. (2) *Barley-bottles*. These were little bundles of barley in the straw, given to farm horses. This wasteful mode of giving feeds of corn is probably now quite disused. (3) The dug of a cow is called her *bottle*, as well as her *bag*.

Bottle Bird. An apple rolled up and baked in a crust.

Bottle Bump. The bittern, anciently called bittour, or buttour.

Bottle-nose. The common porpoise.

Bottle Tom. Long-tailed tit (*P. caudatus*) [M. C. H. B.].

***Bottomfy.** To throw out the bottoms of marsh ditches, as opposed to 'pulling' or drawing the weeds with a crome only [M. C. H. B.].

***Botty.** Proud [J. G. Nall]. For boggy; see **Bog** [W. W. S.]. Impertinent [B. N. J.].

Bouds. Weevils in malt.

Bouge. (1) 'To make a *bouge*,' to commit a gross blunder, to get a heavy fall by taking an awkward false step. (2) To bulge or swell out.

***Bough-load.** The last load of the harvest, so called because dressed with boughs [W. B.].

***Boulders.** (1) Bulrushes [*Eastern England*, by W. White, vol. i. p. 175]. (2) Stubs [C. H. B.].

***Bout.** A furrow [E. S. T., J. G. Nall]. Rather, a double furrow; to go to the end and come back [W. B., H. C.].

Bout-hammer. The heavy two-handed hammer used by blacksmiths.

***Bown.** A swelling or lump [G. J. C., quoting J. Steele].

***Bownd.** Swollen [Ray]. See **Baund**.

Bowry. A bower or arbour. The word was anciently written *bowre*, and signified a room, particularly a woman's apartment. A bed-chamber [E. S. T.].

***Boxing Harry.** Going without food all day [Johnson].

***Brabble.** A ruffle on the surface of the sea [Spur., E. F. G., and E. S. T.].

***Bracing-down.** Third time of turnip-hoeing, drawing down the ridges [M. C. H. B.].

Brackly. Brittle. Particularly applied to standing corn, some ears of which are so quickly ripened as to snap off short [M. S.].

***Bradocks.** Young turbot [J. G. Nall].

Braid. (1) A culinary term; to beat and blend soft

substances or mixtures ; particularly to press them with a spoon through a colander or sieve. It is probably different from **Bray**, to pound in a mortar. (2) To half cut, then interlace quick or other hedge stuff [M. C. H. B.].

***Braiding**. Applied to net-making [J. G. Nall].

***Bramble**. A blackberry-bush [G. E.].

Bramish. To flourish, gesticulate, and assume affected airs, to boast [Forby]. A boasting showy coxcomb, one who spreads himself and appears of great importance ; more particularly so called if his face is red from drinking or from standing by the fire [Johnson].¹

Brand. The smut in wheat, making it look as if a hot iron had passed over it.

***Brandy Bottles**. The yellow water-lilies [J. G. Nall].

***Brandice Fashion**. Planting in a triangle.

Brank. Buckwheat ; *Polygonum fagopyrum*.

Brash. (1) An acid and watery rising from the stomach into the mouth. (2) Refuse boughs, clippings of hedges, &c.

Brashy. Applied to land overgrown with faint grass, rushes, or twigs [Forby]. Wet, cold, and coarse meadows, especially if rushy, are said to be *brashy* [Johnson].

Brattle. To lop the branches of trees after they are felled.

Brattlings. Loppings from felled trees.

Bravely. Very much recovered from sickness.

Brawn. A boar.

***Braze**. To deny, contradict [G. E.].

***Bread, Diss Bread**. A kind of cake or gingerbread made at Diss [M. C. H. B.].

Breck. A large division of an open corn-field, q.d. **Break**. But query from bracken, cf. the breck district.

Bred. A board to press curd for cheese, somewhat less

¹ A marvellously comprehensive word this !

in circumference than the vat. A.S. *bred*, a board [W. W. S.].

Bred-sore, Breeder. A whitlow, or any sore coming without wound or other visible cause. A whitlow only [Spur.].

***Breeder.** (1) A weather breeder—an unseasonably fine day. (2) To breed for—when a woman enceinte is in good health, whilst her husband is ill, he is said to breed for her (1891) [M. C. H. B.].

***Brenner.** A sharp gust of wind on the water [E. F. G.].

***Brew.** The field side of a ditch, its brim, brow, or berm [E. S. T. and J. G. N.].

***Bridleway.** A way with gates, where riders can go but not carts [C. D.]. Also a **Spurway**.

Brief. Any written or printed petition, or begging paper.

Brig. A bridge.

***Bright.** The appearance of marshes when flooded, 'the marshes are *bright* to-day' [W. R.].

Brim. Commonly, but erroneously, supposed to be another name for a boar. We say, indeed, the 'sow goes to *brim*'; but we never call the boar a *brim*. In Cheshire, the sow is said to be *brimming*, which is exactly the A. S. *brem-mende*, fremens. E. S. Taylor says *brim* is said of a sow when she is 'maris appetens,' and that 'proud' or 'salt' is used for the same thing.

Brim. The past of to broom or to sweep with a broom, 'I *brim* up all the muck I could' [E. S. T.].

***Bring up.** To stop, to bring to a standstill, to assume a threatening attitude; e.g. 'He brought up before me' = 'he drew his guard at me'; also 'he brought up' = 'he stopped his cart' [M. C. H. B.].

Brink-ware. Small faggots, generally made of whitethorn, to repair the banks of rivers.

Broaches, Brauches, Brothwood. Rods of willow, hazel,

or other tough and pliant wood, split, sharpened at each end, and bent in the middle like an old-fashioned hair-pin; used by thatchers to pierce and fix their work. A fell of such wood is divided into hurdle-wood and *broach*-wood; the stouter and the slenderer. M. E. *broche*.

Broad. A lake formed by the expansion of a river in a flat country.

Broad-best. The best suit of apparel. Perhaps because understood to be made of broadcloth.

Broak, Brock. To belch, to break wind [W. R.].

***Brogues.** Breeches, Suff. [J. G. Nall].

***Brooches.** Sores [M. C. H. B.].

***Broomstick Marriages.** Marriages contracted to save the legitimacy of a child, or to father the child on another parish; otherwise Hop-pole marriages.

***Brow.** To clear away rough grass and brambles; the clearings are called Browings [W. G. W.].

Bruckled, Brucket. Grimy, speckled and ingrained with dirt. Ex. 'That child's hands are all over *bruckled*.'

Bruff. Hearty, jolly, healthy, in good case.

***Brum.** A broom [Spur., E. S. T.].

***Brumble.** A bramble.

***Brumble gelder.** A farmer [J. G. Nall]. Lit. bramble cutter.

Brump. To lop trees in the night (?).

Brun. Bran.

***Brush.** (1) To cut down weeds, &c. [E. S. T., J. G. Nall].
(2) To beat a covert; 'a day's brushing with the governor' [H. B.].

Brustle. A bristle.

***Brut.** To browse, Suff. [Bailey].

Buck. That part of a cart or waggon which may be very

properly called its belly [Forby]. The body of a cart [Cull. Haw.].

Buck. To spring or bound with agility. A horse bucks [F. J. B.].

Bucker. (1) A horse's hind leg. (2) A bent piece of wood somewhat like it in shape; particularly that on which a slaughtered animal is hung up, more generally called a *Gambrel*. It has been guessed that this is the origin of 'kicking the bucket.' (3) A bucket.

Bucker-ham. The hock joint of a horse.

Buck-head, Buck-stall. To cut down a quickset hedge to the height of two or three feet, with a view of renovating its growth [Forby]. Sometimes called a thorn boll or bull [Johnson.]

Bud. A calf of which the horns are beginning to shoot. But the name is equally applied to those of the same age, of the polled breed [Forby.] A heifer, steer, or bull at a year old, not two [Johnson]. Yearling cattle [Marshall].

Buddle. A noxious weed among corn. *Chrysanthemum segetum*, Lin.

***Buetiful.** Beautiful.

Buffer. A fool, a buffoon.

***Buffet.** A corner cupboard, used for the display of glass or 'chany' [E. S. T.].

Buffet Stool. A four-legged stool set on a frame like a table. It is the poor man's sideboard, table, or stool, as occasion requires.

Buffle. (1) To handle clumsily, as if the fingers were stuffed or blown up. (2) To speak thick and inarticulately, as if the mouth were stuffed. (3) To baffle [Spur.]. (4) To be buffled, to be confused [E. S. T.]. 'That'll hull him in a buffle'—put him into a difficulty [B. N. p. 86]. (5) To warm one's hands in pockets, &c., N. Ess. [C. D.].

Bulk. To throb.

***Bull.** Is always pronounced as in mull or hull [Spur.].

Bull-feist. The common puff-ball.

***Bullakin.** Low vulgar abuse [Johnson].

***Buller.** To bellow ; a noise [G. E.].

***Bullkin.** A bull calf [E. S. T.].

Bullock. (1) To bully. (2) To bellow or lament vociferously. Ex. 'Sobbing and bullocking.'

***Bulls.** The stems of hedge thorns [Marshall, and *B. N.* 66].

Bull's Noon. Midnight. The inhabitants of dairy counties can feelingly vouch for the propriety of this term. Their repose is often broken in the dead of night by the loud bellowing of the lord of the herd, who, rising vigorous from his evening rumination, rushes forth on his adventures, as if it were broad noonday.

Bully-mung. (1) A mixture of the meal of oats, peas, and vetches [Forby]. (2) Scurrilous and abusive language [E. S. T.].

Bully-rag. To revile in vulgar and opprobrious terms.

***Bulmong.** Peas and oats sown together [Cull. Haw.].

Bulver. To increase in bulk by being rolled over and over, like snow. The word is often applied to hay or corn collecting into increasing heaps.

***Bulver-head.** One whose brains are a thick confused mass [Johnson]. [Bull-headed? Tungate].

***Bulvering.** Sticking out [Johnson]. Cumbersome [*B. N.* 100].

Bumbaste. To beat or baste severely, particularly to inflict school discipline.

***Bumble.** A hoarding in front of a building being rebuilt [W. R.].

***Bumbled.** Blinded as with a handkerchie [Arderon].

***Bummaree.** To run up a score at a newly opened public-house [Hotten's *Slang Dictionary*]. Not known [W. R.].

***Bumbay.** In Suffolk a quagmire from stagnating water, dung, &c. [Cull. Haw.]. See **Bumby**.

Bumble. (1) To muffle. Ex. 'The bells were *bumbled* at his burial.' (2) A cover of a vessel [Spur.].

Bumble-bee. The Humble-bee. ·Bumbler [Em.].

Bumble-footed. Having a thick lumpish foot; which moves as if it were made whole, without articulations.

Bumbles. Coverings for the eyes of a horse, obstructing his vision more effectually than common blinkers.

Bumby. Any collection of stagnant filth, into which the drain from some dirty place runs. See **Bumbay**.

Bun. A dried stalk [Halliwell].

***Bunch.** (1) To beat hemp [Spur.]. Also, 'bunch' of plovers, as we say a 'skein of wild duck' [W. R.]. (2) A small flock [M. C. H. B.].

Bund-weed, Bunds. Different species of wild centaureae, particularly *nigra*, Lin., which much infests grass land; and some species of *scabiosa* (*succisa*, Lin., for instance). It is quasi *bum-weed*, from the roundness and plumpness of the parts of fructification in the plants above-mentioned [sed quaere *bind-weed*—W. R.].

Bundle. An opprobrious term applied to females, equivalent to baggage, which perhaps means strictly a follower of the camp. **Bunch** is used in the same sense.

Bungay Play. A simple straightforward way of playing the game at whist, by leading all winning cards in succession, without any plan to make the best of the hand. From Bungay, Suffolk.

Bung-tail. The tail of a draught-horse, docked and pared down to the shape and size of a *bung* [? bangtail—W. R.].

***Bunkas.** A crowd collecting together confusedly, Suff. [E. S. T. and J. G. N.].

***Bunker.** Any large rank-growing weed [M. C. H. B.].

***Bunkers.** Strong growing bunches (e. g. *Carex caespitosa*) [M. C. H. B.].

Bunks. (1) The wild succory, *Chichoreum intybus*, Lin.
(2) A rabbit [E. S. T.].

Bunny. A small swelling caused by a fall or blow. Allied to E. *bunion* [W. W. S.].

***Bunt.** To strike with the head, to gore [G. J. C.].

Bunting, Bunt. Miserably mean and shabby.

Burbles. Small tingling pimples, such as are caused by the stinging of nettles or of some minute insects. Minsh. calls them **Barbles**. Qu. because they have been produced by puncturing the skin with little *barbed* points?

***Burgard.** Yeast [E. S. T. and J. G. N.]. See **Beargood** and **Bargood**.

Burr. (1) A mistiness over and around the moon; E. S. T. quotes the proverb, 'Near *burr*—far rain.' (2) The wart-like excrescence on trees, Norf.; the same as the Suffolk **Biest** [E. S. T.]. (3) The rough edge of wood left by the tool on the lathe [E. S. T.].

***Burrow Duck.** Sheldrake (*Tadorna cornuta*) [J. H. G.].

Burthen. To charge closely and pressingly. Ex. 'I *burthened* him with it as strong as I could, but he would not confess.'

***Bush.** (1) Reeds. When a wounded fowl swims from the open water into the reeds, it is said to have got into the *bush*. (2) Reed-bed [M. C. H. B.].

Busk. (1) Particularly applied to domestic fowls exposing themselves to the sun on a hot day, lying in the most dusty place they can find, and scratching up the dust among their feathers, to rid themselves, it is said, of the vermin with which they are infested. (2) To prepare, to get ready to go [E. S. T.]. (3) The piece of wood or iron that confines the bung of a churn [H. B.]. See **Bishop-barnabee**.

***Buskings.** Gaiters [C. S. P.].

***Buss.** A fishing-boat [J. G. Nall].

***Bussen-billy.** Ruptured [J. G. Nall]. *Busten-belly*, *Id.* [E. S. T.].

Butes = Crotch-boots, the boot of boots. Ex. 'You won't take no harm, you ha' got your butes on' [M. C. H. B.].

***Butlands, or Buttles.** Land set apart for butts at which to practise archery [Spur.].

***Butt.** A flounder [J. G. Nall].

Butter Teeth. Broad and yellow teeth.

***Buttery.** A pantry [Spur.]. All colleges have butteries [F. J. B.].

Buttle. (1) Another name for the Bottle Bump, Butter Bump, or Bittern. (2) Archery grounds, as in Butlands.

Buttress. An implement used by blacksmiths for paring hoofs of horses [B. N. 56].

Buzzle Head. *B. N.* p. 68. Probably a corruption for puzzle head [W. R.].

***Bybler.** A great Bible reader [E. S. T.].

***Bylders.** A kind of watercress [J. G. Nall].

Caddow, or Cadder. A jackdaw. 'A *caddus*' nist.'

***Cade.** A measure for herrings, not now used; 2 *Henry VI*, iv. 2. 36. A cade of sprats at Aldborough is a thousand [E. F. G.].

***Cadpig.** The smallest pig in the litter [W. B.]. Vide *Petman*.

***Caffling.** Hesitating, shilly-shallying; cheapening an article or shifting a bargain [Johnson].

Cail. (1) To throw weakly and wide of the mark. A boy throws a stone, a *mauther cails* it [or *Shails*, Johnson.] (2) To move with a wavering and irregular gait. (3) To

gambol and throw out the heels like a skittish colt, 'kicking and *cailing*.'

***Cakey.** Soft or silly [F. C. Husenbeth in *N. and Q.* 4th Ser. vol. iv. p. 127].

***Calder, or Caulder, or Chalder, Chauldron.** The husk of wheat [M. C. H. B.].

Call. (1) To use abusive language; to call names, not particularizing any. Ex. 'How she did *call* me!' Jen. Becall. Br. Call. (2) Need, occasion. Ex. 'There was no *call* for your doing so'; i. e. you were not called upon.

Callow. (1) The stratum of vegetable earth lying above gravel, sand, limestone, &c. [Forby]. (2.) The surface of the land removed to dig for stones [E. S. T.].

Calm. The concreted scum of bottled liquors.

Calmy. Mothery.

Cambuck. The dry stalk of dead plants, as of hemlock, or other umbelliferae.

Camp. An ancient athletic game at ball (football), now superseded by cricket, a less hardy and dangerous sport [and by football, a more dangerous one].

Canch. (1) A small quantity of corn in the straw put into a corner of the barn or an out-house. (2) A short turn or spell at a job of hoeing, ditching, &c. (3) A trench, cut sloping to a very narrow bottom, or an angle. See **Cansh**.

***Cand.** To adhere 'It *cands* together' [Johnson]; i. e. candies.

***Canker.** Seed-pods of the wild dog-rose [C. D.].

Cankerfret. Verdigris. The rust of copper or brass. When the tinning is worn off from kitchen utensils, they are said to be *canker-fretted*. It is not used for the rust of any other metals.

Canker Rose. The common red field-poppy, otherwise called **Copper Rose**, and **Headache**.

- ***Cankers.** Caterpillars [Marshall].
- Canker Weed.** The *Senecio Jacobaea*, or common ragwort.
- ***Cansey.** Causeway. See **Carnsey**. In Suff. pron. CAISEY [H. C.].
- ***Cansh.** A small mow [Marshall]. See **Canch**.
- Cant.** (1) To set up on edge. (2) To throw upwards with a jerk [Forby]. (3) To turn, or slew round as an anchored vessel with the tide [E. F. G.].
- Cant Rail.** A triangular rail; of which two are cut from a square piece of timber sawn diagonally.
- ***Capped.** Land is capped when beaten down hard by heavy rain [F. J. B.].
- ***Cappel.** (1) The iron fixed to the end of the horsetree, and to which the traces are hooked when at plough or harrow [Johnson]. (2) The revolving wooden loop on the top of a flail, by which the 'swingel' is attached to the 'handstaff' [W. G. W.].
- ***Capper** [Suff.]. A hardish crust, formed on recently harrowed land by heavy rain [E. S. T.].
- Capped.** Usually applied to cream wrinkled on the surface by standing in a brisk current of air; sometimes to the surface of land suddenly dried after rain.
- ***Cappers.** Setting 'cappers,' a schoolboy's game of following the leader over hedge or ditch [M. C. H. B.].
- Car.** A wood or grove on a moist soil, generally of alders or osiers; a plantation by a river.
- ***Carnser.** Causeway, e. g. 'Heigham *Carnser*,' for 'Heigham *Causeway*' [W. R.].
- ***Carnsey** or **Causey**, *id.* [E. S. T.]. Johnson says **Cantsa**, a raised footway, and the side of a horse or carriage way. Browne (Letters to Dugdale) has **Cawsing**. See **Caunsey**.
- ***Carpeted.** Had up for a fault before one's master 'onto the carpet, into the room' [M. C. H. B.].

***Carr.** Alder carr, a wood or spinney of Alder Trees, which if composed of Osiers and Willows would be called a 'bed' [M. C. H. B.].

***Carre.** A stoat [*N. and Q.*].

***Carrying the Blacksmith.** A horse does when his hinder shoes knock against his fore ones [Johnson].

***Car Stone.** A peculiar stone found principally near Swaffham [Spur.].

Cart. Crab. The carapace of a crab [Hotten's *Slang Dictionary*].

***Carwo.** The word used by boys to scare rooks and crows from the corn. The Norfolk boys say—

'Bird a bird, a wooh,
Here come the clappers,
To knock ye down back'ards,
Carwo! Carwoo—oh!'

Case. Cause. We whimsically transpose these two words. Ex. 'He did it without any *case* whatsoever.' 'Oh, if that be the Cause, indeed!' We may say Becase for Because.

Caseworm. The caddis.

Cast. (1) Warped, thrown on one side as it were, from a straight form [Forby]. (2) To vomit [E. S. T.].

Cast. (1) Yield, produce. Ex. 'How did your wheat *cast*?' In Suffolk the question would be, 'How did it rise?' (2) Of rabbits: they are not counted per head, but two or three for one according to size and quality. Rabbits that 'cast' twelve to the dozen are called 'full' rabbits [M. C. H. B.].

Casualty. The flesh of an animal that dies by chance. Ex. 'Gipsies feed on *casualties*.' 'This mutton is so pale and flabby, it looks like a *casualty*.' 'He gave a bullock to the poor at Christmas, little better than a *casualty*.' But to be correct, pronounce it Cazzlety.

Cat. (1) A mass of coarse meal, clay, and some other ingredients, with a large proportion of salt, placed in dovecotes to prevent the pigeons from leaving them, and to allure others to come. Called also a **Salt Cat**; meaning, no doubt, a **Salt Cate**. (2) A ferret. A coped cat is a muzzled ferret [W. R.].

Catch Land. Border land, of which the tithe was disputable, and taken by the first of the claimants who would *catch* it.

***Cauf** or **Cawf.** A floating perforated box to keep lobsters in [E. S. T.]. See **Corf**.

Caulk. Calcareous earth in general; any sort of limestone. The same as E. *chalk*.

Caunsey. A causey, a raised and paved way. [By no means necessarily paved, *Spur*.]. See **Carnser**. In *Pr. Pa.* also spelt 'Cawcewey' [C. D.].

Cause. Case, q. v.

***Cave.** To fall in, a grave begins to cave [M. C. H. B.].

***Caven.** Coarse chaff, &c., raked off the barn floor, Essex. See **Colder**.

Caving. The chaff and broken ears of corn, swept from the threshing-floor.

Cess. A layer or stratum; when successive quantities of things of the same kind are regularly placed one over another [Forby]. Johnson has **Ceace**.

Chaam. To chew or nibble into small pieces. Books and papers are too often *chaamed* by mice, if they can get at them. [M. E. *chammen*, to chew (Sir T. More's Works, p. 241); Mod. E. *champ*.—W. W. S.]

Chads. Dry husky fragments among food. This bread is *chaddy*.

***Chaffy.** Thirsty [Johnson].

Chaits. Fragments or leavings on plates or trenchers, or

of the food of animals, as turnip chaits. To which may be added Chats, as Ash Chats, Sycamore Chats, Maple Chats (what are otherwise called the Kegs (keys!) of those several trees). Blackthorn Chats are the young shoots or suckers of the blackthorn on rough borders, where they are occasionally cut and faggotted, but the roots left in the ground. All different forms of the same word, and of connected meaning; also Chanks [Spur.]. Chating stuff is soft grass grown among rushes [M. C. H. B.]. See Chats, Chites.

Chalder. (1) To crumble and fall away, as the surface of cawk, gravel, &c., by the action of moist air. Otherwise Cholder and Cholter. (2) A chaldron.

***Chamber.** The room over any other room, e.g. the bedroom over the parlour is the parlour *chamber* [W. R.].

Chamble. To chew minutely. Frequentative of Cham, old form of Champ.

Chamblings. Husks of corn, or other very small scraps of what has been gnawed by vermin. Sometimes called Chankings [G. E.].

***Chanks.** The same as Chaits [Spur.].

***Char.** For chair [Johnson].

***Charhole.** The place in the roof of the stack in which stands the harvestman, who takes the corn from the man below him [W. G. W.].

***Chase.** A green lane [C. D., C. S. P.].

***Chats or Chatters.** Protruding bushes of blackthorn, &c., running into a field from the fence [E. S. T.]. See Chaits. Otherwise Sprawls.

Chatter-pie. A magpie.

***Chatty.** Well or neatly finished, natty [M. C. H. B.]

***Cheary.** Careful, sparing [Marshall]. Chary? [W. R.]

Check. (1) To taunt, to reproach. Ex. 'He *checked* him

with the favours he had done him.' (2) Shutters are *checked* when put half to for mourning [W. R.].

***Cheese.** One meal cheese = cheese made from one milking [M. C. H. B.].

***Cheese Braid.** A dairy utensil, into which the curd is put and pressed [Johnson]. See **Bred**.

***Chest.** An oak coffin [E. T. Booth, M. C. H. B.].

Chick. (1) A flaw, as in earthenware. (2) To begin to germinate; as seeds in the earth, leaves from their buds, or barley on the couch in the malt-house. (3) To crack, chap, chop; as the skin in frosty weather.

Chicken's Meat. (1) The herb chickweed, *Alsine media*, Lin. (2) Also dross corn, only fit to feed fowls.

Child-age. Childhood. Intended as a term of contradistinction to old age.

***Children's Shoes,** to make. To suffer oneself to be made sport of [E. S. T.]. See **Little Shoes**.

Chine. The part of a cask into which the head is fixed.

Chine-hoop. The extreme hoop which keeps the end of the staves together, and is commonly of iron.

Chingle. (1) Loose gravel, shingle. (2) Lump sugar [W. R.].

Chink. (1) To cause a sprain on the back or loins, seeming to imply a slight separation of the vertebrae. Ex. 'The fall *chinked* his back.' (2) To cut into minute pieces.

Chipper. To chirp.

***Chirm.** The noise of birds, children, and sometimes of women [Spur.].

***Chist.** Chest [*N. and Q.*].

***Chites.** The bottoms of turnips, the tops of which have been eaten by sheep [Johnson]. See **Chaits**.

***Chitlings.** The small gut of pigs [C. H. B.].

*Chittled. Sprouted, vegetated [Johnson].

Chitty, Chitty-faced. Baby-faced.

Chizzly. Harsh and dry under the teeth.

Chobbins. Unripened grains, not coming out of the husks under the flail, but beaten off by it, quasi Choppings.

Chobby. Abounding in chobbins.

Chomp. To chew loudly and greedily, to champ.

*Chop. Half a sweath [Spur].

Chop-loggerhead. An intense blockhead. One who has a head to all appearance thick and stout enough to bear a blow of a hatchet.

Chout. A jolly frolic; a rustic merry-making.

Chovee, Chovy. A small beetle.

*Chow. To chew [E. S. T.].

Christian. A man as distinguished from a brute beast.

*Christmas. Technical term for holly.

Chubby. Surly.

*Chubbock. A thick, short lump of wood, fit only for the fire [Johnson].

*Chuck. (1) Food or provision for an entertainment [*Hotten's Slang Dictionary*]. (2) A term of endearment for girls [E. S. T.]. (3) To throw or jerk [M. C. H. B.].

*Chuckle. To submit, cringe, play the sycophant [Johnson].

Chuffy. Fat and fleshy, particularly in the cheeks.

Chump. (1) A small thick log of wood [Forby]. (2) The thick end of a tree [E. S. T.]. (3) Wooden. Ex. 'Don't be a *chump*.' (4) Head. Ex. 'He is going off his *chump*.'

Church Clerk. The parish clerk. Long in use.

*Churched. Returned thanks in church [M. C. H. B.].

*Church Hole. A grave [*B. N.* 83].

Churching. The Church Service. To one of the offices in particular this name is given in the Book of Common Prayer. But we say in general, 'We have *churching* twice on a Sunday.'

Churchman. An officiating minister. He is a good, bad, or indifferent *churchman*, as he acquits himself in the desk or pulpit.

***Churn Milk.** Milk that has been churned [Spur.].

***Cinder Pit.** The ash pit [G. E.].

***Cla, Cley.** The claw of a bird, crab, or lobster [Spur.].
See Cleas.

***Clack.** To clatter [E. S. T.].

***Claggings.** Refuse wool shorn from the breech of the sheep [Johnson].

Claggy. Clogged with moisture, as roads and footpaths are after moderate rain [Br.].

Clag-locks. Locks of wool matted or clogged together by the natural moisture of the animal, or wet and dirt.

Clam. (1) Clamminess. Ex. 'The meat has been kept too long, and has got a *clam*,' begins to decay. (2) A slut, so excessively dirty that her skin looks *clammy*. (3) To stick together by some viscid matter. (4) To emaciate, to starve with hunger; the juices of the body being supposed to be thickened and gradually dried up. Cf. the north country 'clemmed.'

***Clammed, or Clemmed.** To kill or 'do for' [West Rudham, May 27, 1887, M. C. H. B.].

Clamp. (1) An extempore brick-kiln, in which bricks are burned when there is not earth enough near the spot to answer the expense of erecting a regular kiln. Also used for burning lime for manure [Spur.]. (2) A mound of earth lined with straw to keep potatoes or mangold wurzel through the winter. Now called a pie [Spur.].

Clamper. To make a noisy trampling in walking, as men do whose shoe soles are guarded with iron, women in iron pattens, &c.

***Clams.** Wooden pliers or nippers by which the harness-maker holds leathers while he sews them [Johnson].

***Clapgate.** A small swing gate between two posts [G. E.].

***Clapping-post.** The post on which the gate shuts or closes. The other is the hanging-post [E. S. T.].

Clart. To daub with syrup, juice of fruit, or the like.

Clarty. Daubed with syrup, &c., sticking to the fingers.

***Clates.** Pieces of iron in the shape of the heel and toe of the shoe, fastened to these parts to make the shoes more durable [Johnson].

***Clating.** To choose sides by measuring with the feet. Cf. 'cleated shoes.' See **Clepe**, **Clip**, and **Cleat**.

Claumb, Clomb. To clamber in a heavy and awkward manner. Intens. of *climb*.

Claunch. To walk in a lounging manner, as if the feet were dragged along in the dirt, to save the trouble of lifting them up. Ex. 'Yinder go Black Betty, *claunching* along in her creepers.' Also used for to catch hold [Spur.].

***Claver, Clever.** Generally used as inferring goodness of heart or benevolence. Also pretty or neat; as 'a *claver* mauther,' a pretty or neat girl (Acle, Norf.) [W. W. S.].

***Claw, or Clay.** To claw hold on anything = to take hold of it with one's hands, generally, roughly or suddenly [M. C. H. B.].

***Clay Lump.** Bricks of sun-dried clay. Vide **Dauber** [H. B.].

Clay-salve. Common cerate; from its colour.

Clead. To clothe. Cf. Du. *klead*, clothing.

Cleading. Clothing [O. E.].

Cleas, Cleyes. Claws; as of a lobster or crab. Ex. 'Crack the *cleas* in the hinge of the door.' See **Cla**.

Cleat. To strengthen with thin plates of metal. Shoe-heels are often *cleated* with iron; and kitchen utensils worn thin, with copper. See **Clates**.

***Cleat.** Pleat, in nautical phraseology [M. C. H. B.].

Clepe. To call. The word is used by our boys at play, who *clepe* (or, as they commonly pronounce it, *clip*) sides, or opposite parties at ball, &c. [A. S.]. See **Clip**.

***Clevers, or Cluvers.** Tussocks or tufts of coarse grass, or roots of rushes with earth adhering to them, turned up by the plough [E. S. T.].

***Click, or Clock.** A blow [E. S. T.].

Clicket. To chatter. Dim. of *clack* [T.].

Clicket. Voluble.

***Clift.** A cliff [E. S. T.].

Clim. A sort of imp which inhabits the chimneys of nurseries, and is sometimes called down to take away naughty children.

Climp. (1) To touch a polished surface with dirty or greasy fingers, and leave marks upon it. (2) It is a sort of cant term for steal.

Clink. A smart slap.

Clinks. Long nails used for fixing irons on gates, &c., where they are wanted to take strong hold.

Clinkers. Bricks of a smaller size than usual, burned very hard, and set up on edge to pave stables, or other places where there is trampling of heavy cattle.

***Clip.** (1) To choose sides [E. S. T.]. (2) To embrace [E. S. T.] (3) A blow [B. N. 5]. (Common all over England, W. R.) See **Clepe**.

***Clitchy.** Clammy, gummy, &c.

Cliver. (1) A chopping-knife. (2) Goose-grass (*Galium aparine*) [M. C. H. B.].

Clod. To clothe.

Clodding. Clothing. A pauper solicits *clodding* for her children; the overseer tells her they were *clodden* but a little while ago.

Clodger. The cover of a book. See **Clozzier**.

Clogsome. Dull, heavy, tiresome.

Clog-wheat. A bearded species.

***Clomed.** Caught. 'He *clomed* hold of me' [Johnson].
Also, climbed.

***Close.** Dusky, a close evening, day closes in [M. C. H. B.].

***Closen.** Enclosed fields; plural of close [Spur.].

***Closes.** Fields with footpaths through them [*B. N.* 26, ? *W. R.*].

Clotch. To tread heavily, and move awkwardly.

***Clote.** Colt'sfoot [Marshall].

Clough. (1) A ravine between two precipitous banks, having a run of water at its bottom; Forby only cites one case at Lynn. (2) A sluice with one door, drawn up like a portcullis; a **Stanch** has a pair of doors; a **Lock**, two pairs of doors [E. S. T.].

Clow. (1) The clove pink. Fr. *clou de girofle*. (2) A slice of bread, cheese, &c. [E. S. T.].

***Clozzier.** The binding or covering of a book [Johnson].
See **Clodger**.

***Club.** To jump, keeping both feet together [Johnson].

Clue. Three skeins of hempen thread.

Clunch. Close-grained hard limestone, fit to be used in building, but soft when first taken from the quarry.

Clunchy. Short, thick, and clumsy.

Clung. (1) Tough, juiceless; land hard to work [Forby].
(2) Rather shrunk, shrivelled, or collapsed [E. S. T.].

- ***Clutch.** A brood of chickens or ducks [M. C. H. B.].
- Clutter.** (1) Confusion, disorder. (2) To make a noise or hurly-burly by talking [E. S. T.].
- ***Co!** Exclamation; abbreviation of come. 'Co! bor' [H. B.]
- ***Coach.** A four-wheeled perambulator [M. C. H. B.].
- Coal-hod.** An utensil of metal or wood, to hold the coals to be thrown on the fire; otherwise called the Coal-scuttle, -shoot, or -shoe.
- Coal-shoot.** A coal-scuttle [H. B.].
- Coarse.** Opposed to fine, as applied to weather. 'It is a *coarse* morning.'
- ***Coat.** A petticoat [C. S. P.].
- Cob.** (1) A sea-gull. (2) The stony kernel of fruit. (3) In Suffolk, a basket for seed corn, the same as the seed-leap or seedlip [E. S. T.]. (4) Husk or chaff [Johnson]. (5) Loam or clay [*Id.*]. (6) The boast, pride, or crack [*Id.*]. 'He was the *cob* of all this county for fishing.' (7) A pile of herring. (8) A roe herring.
- ***Cob-baker.** Anything unusually large [Johnson].
- Cobble.** (1) The round stones with which most country towns are paved. (2) The stone of fruit. (3) Any small, hard, pebbly substance. Also the small lumps of earth raked off garden beds [Spur.]. (4) A fishing-boat; formerly *coble*, as in Johnson's Dict.; Welsh *ceubal*, a ferry-boat, a skiff.
- ***Cob-boy.** One who is between boy and man [W. B.].
- Cob Irons.** (1) The andirons on which wood is burned on the hearth. (2) The irons hung upon the bars of the kitchen range on which the spit is supported.
- ***Cob Loaf.** The outside loaf of a batch [Johnson].
- Cock-brumble.** The hawk's-bill bramble, as it is otherwise called, from its curved spines. *Rubus fruticosus*, Lin.

***Cocker.** To fondle, to indulge [Johnson].

***Cockerell.** A young cock of the first year [J. W. G.].

***Cockey.** A sewer; London Street, Norwich, was originally called Cockey Lane [W. R.]. The trap leading to a drain [A. E. R.].

Cock Farthing. A term of endearment used to a little boy.

Cock's Egg. An abortive egg, without a yolk.

***Cock's Heads.** Plantain, ribwort, or ribgrass [Marshall].

***Cockshot.** A passage cut through a wood for woodcocks to fly through, in which a net was placed to catch them. In an old Act of Parliament it was Latinized 'volatile woodcoccorum.'

***Cockshut Time.** The time of fowls going to rest [Johnson].

***Cod.** The pocket of a net.

***Coding Comber.** A woolcomber who went his rounds on foot [Johnson].

Coffer. A chest to keep clothes in.

Cofin. (1) A coffin. (2) A basket which preceded the use of coffins [Spur].

***Coil.** A company. Ex. 'A coil of teal' [M. C. H. B.].

***Coiled up.** Curled up. Of ferrets, cats, or dogs [M. C. H. B.].

***Coipy.** Haughty, assuming airs of consequence, coupled, of course, with ignorance [Johnson].

Coit. To toss up the head. Of a proud and affected minx it is said she '*coits* up her head above her betters.'

***Cokered.** Unsound, as applied to timber [Cull. Haw.].

Cold-chill. A ridiculous pleonasm, meaning an ague fit, on the first access of a fever.

Colder. Broken ears of corn mixed with short fragments of straw, beaten off by the flail. Rubbish; as 'Colder (sometimes cholder) may be shot here.' See **Cavon**.

***Colderskep.** A large basket for chaff, &c. [G. E.].

***Cole.** Money [Johnson]. Also used in London slang [W. W. S.].

***Coll, or Call.** A brood of wild ducks [Johnson]. See **Coil**.

Collar. To sully with soot or coal-dust.

Collar, Collar-coal. Black smut from the chimney or bars. We distinctly pronounce it thus. Sed vide **Colly**. Shakespeare has *collied*, i. e. black, *Mid. Nt. Dr.* i. 1. 145. *Collie dog* was formerly *coaley dog*: it is a Gallic word. Gallic *cuilean*, a puppy.

Collar Ball. A light ball with which children play.

Collar Beam. The highest and shortest beam in a building, which is thought perhaps to hold together and secure the roof, as the garments are held by the *collar*. Also **Wind Beam**, q.v.

Collogue. To confer together for some mischievous purpose.

***Colly-ball, Colly-coal.** The collar-ball and collar-coal of Forby are better pronounced thus [Spur.].

***Colly-coal.** A sort of charcoal [Johnson].

***Column** of wild duck. A string or skein of them [W. R.].

***Comb.** 'Comb your hair,' viz. 'put you to rights, set you straight.' 'Mob,' or even to 'pay' [M. C. H. B.].

Come. Intruded into several phrases, awkwardly and vulgarly perhaps, but not without meaning. Ex. 'To-morrow - come - se'nnight.' 'Tuesday - come - fortnight.' Meaning, no doubt, when to-morrow se'nnight, or Tuesday fortnight shall come; or, let them come, and then the thing will happen. A more facetious phrase is, 'to-morrow-come-never,' i. e. *Ad Graecas calendas*. To this may also be referred **Miscomfortune** and **Misconhap**; words very injuriously reputed corruptions. **Come hardy**, **Come hether**, **Cope harby**, or **Cope a holt**—horse language for come to the left. See **Weesh away** for the right [E. M.].

- ***Come-along.** Suff. and N. Essex. 'I fetched him a come-along,' i. e. gave him a good knock-down blow [W. B].
- Come-back.** A guinea-fowl. Its harsh cry is supposed to resemble the pronunciation of those two words.
- ***Comepted.** Facetious [C. S. P.].
- ***Comforter.** A thick neck-wrap [M. C. H. B.].
- Compass.** An outline; as of carpenters' work, of laying out ground, &c., with a sweep, approaching to a circular form. A bow-window was anciently called a *compass-window*. Shakes. *Troilus and Cressida*.
- Compassing.** In a roundish or circular form.
- ***Compo'.** Composition, cement [M. C. H. B.].
- ***Conceit.** Fancy [M. C. H. B.].
- ***Coney-chuck.** The wheat-ear [J. H. G.].
- ***Conge.** A road or way [*N. and Q.*, 2nd Ser. x. pp. 67-137].
- ***Conkers.** Shells of the small variegated snail [W. B.].
- ***Conquer.** A chrysalis, like a snail [G. E.].
- Contain.** For detain [E. M.].
- Cookeel.** A sort of cross-bun, made and eaten in Norfolk during Lent. They are sold cheap, and may be from Fr. *Coquille*. The last remnant with us of the Romish Carnival [Spur.]. Sugar'd loaves stained yellow [Arde-ron]. A sort of simnel or cross-bun, made and eaten during Lent. Query, similar to *Kichel* in Chaucer [Johnson]. Certainly not [W. W. S.].
- ***Coomb.** Four bushels or half a quarter [M. C. H. B.].
- Cooms.** The high ridges in ill-kept roads, between the ruts and the horse-path [Forby]. Cullum says the ridge which is raised between the horse-path and the rut. Literally, *combs*.
- ***Coop.** To muzzle ferrets [H. B.].
- Cop.** To throw something upwards, in order to reach a mark at some moderate distance; also to throw right

away [Spur.]. To throw underhand [Johnson]. To toss lightly, in Cambridgeshire [W. W. S.].

Cope. (1) A large quantity or great number [Forby]. (2) To exchange or chop [Ray]. (3) To fasten up or muzzle the mouths of ferrets [W. R.].

***Copper Jack, or Copper-hole Jack.** A scullion [M. C. H. B.].

Copper Rose. The wild red poppy.

Copple-crown. A tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl, not such as can be depressed at pleasure, like the crests of many birds, but permanently erect. It is sometimes called a **Topple-crown**, which is strictly synonymous. **Cop** means a **Top**.

Coppling. Unsteady, in danger of falling. Ex. 'It stands *coppling*,' i. e. toppling, unsteady. **Copply** [M. C. H. B.].

Cop-web. A cob-web. The old form.

***Cord.** A triplet of faggots [M. C. H. B.].

Corder. For **Colder** or **Cholder**, q. v.

Corf. (1) A floating cage or basket to keep lobsters. See **Cauf**. Used on the Suffolk coast [Forby]. (2) To untwist a rope or line from its kinks [E. F. G.].

Corn. A particle, a very minute portion, as it were a grain. We also apply it to salt, and to many other things.

Corny. (1) Abounding in corn. Ex. 'These sheaves are heavy and *corny*.' (2) Tasting well of malt. Ex. 'The ale is *corny*.' (3) Tipsy.

***Corroborate.** To match. Ex. 'You don't call those a pair, do you? Why now, bor, I don't think they do fare to corroborate.' [M. C. H. B.].

Cosh. (1) The glume of corn, particularly wheat. 'White wheat in a red *cosh*,' is a favourite variety [Forby]. (2) A husk of wheat containing grain [Johnson]. (3) A stick. 'Let us cut a *cosh*.'

***Coshie.** A small sweetmeat [W. R.].

Cosset. (1) To fondle. (2) A pet, something fondly caressed.

***Cosset-lamb.** Cade or tame lamb [Arderon]. A lamb reared without the ewe. **Cot-lamb**, a **Cade-lamb** [Johnson].

***Cost or Coast.** The ribs of cooked meat, particularly roast lamb. 'Do you choose *shoulder* or *coast*?' [E. S. T.].

Costly. Costive. Frugal.

***Cot.** (1) A case for a wounded finger [Spur.]; a finger-stall. (2) The open part of a spade or shovel, into which the hand goes [Johnson]. (3) A lamb brought up by hand [Marshall].

Cothe. To faint.

Cothish, Cothy. (1) Faint, sickly, ailing. (2) Morose [Kennett's *MS. Glossary*, *Lansdowne MS.* 1033]. This is the meaning also given by Sir Thomas Browne.

Cotterlin. *Vide* Cossett.

***Cotterling.** Tame, docile, gentle [Johnson].

***Cotterly.** A tame docile animal is said to be cotterly [Spur.].

Couch, Couch-handed. Left-handed.

Count. To guess, to suppose, to opine. Ex. 'I *count* you farm three hundred acres.' Similar to the Yankee, 'I reckon' [W. R.].

***Counter.** The cutting knife of a plough [G. E.].

Couples or Couplings. A passage left through a fence, so that a man may pass, but not a cow, horse, ass, or large beast; also a Turn-stile [Spur.].

Cousin. (1) Nephew or niece [O. E.]. (2) Hardly to know the queen's cousin = to be haughty [M. C. H. B.].

Cousin Betty, Cousin Tom. A bedlamite, or rather an impudent vagrant pretending to be such; who used to enter the sitting-room of a family, having first ascer-

tained that there was nobody in it but women and children, with whom he or she claimed kindred. *Vide* Bess o' Bedlam.

*Covey. Lifeless, listless [M. C. H. B.]. See Cothey.

*Cow. (1) Cowl of a chimney [C. D.]. (2) A turned or faced quoit [M. C. H. B.].

*Cowgrass, or Cocksfoot. (*Dactylis glomerata*) [M. C. H. B.].

*Cowl. (1) The top of a malt-kiln. (2) Also a cask with one end out, carried by a pole on the shoulders of two men, for the conveyance of water [Spur.]. (3) A tub [Ray.]. (4) A cart [F. J. B.].

Cowlick. A twist or wreathing in the hair of the forehead, which, in a calf, might be supposed to have been licked by the cow out of its natural position.

Cow-mumble. A wild plant, more commonly called Cow Parsnip.

Cowslop. A cowslip. The old form.

Cow-tongued. Having a tongue smooth one way and rough the other, like that of a cow. Expressively applied to one who gives fair or foul language, as may best suit his purpose.

Coy. (1) A decoy for ducks. (2) A coop for lobsters.

Coy-duck. A duck trained to entice others into the tunnel in a decoy.

Coxy-roxy. Merrily and fantastically tipsy.

Cra. A crow.

Crab Grass. The common sandwort [W. G. W.].

Crab-harrow. A large heavy harrow used on strong adhesive soils [Johnson].

Crab-lanthorn. A sort of pastry.

*Crabs, Cromer crabs. Two hundred go to one hundred at wholesale price [M. C. H. B.].

Crack, Crake. To brag.

Crack. (1) Something to boast of. Ex. 'She is the *crack* of the village.' (2) A very short time. Ex. 'It was done in a *crack*.'

Crag. The *craw*. Ex. 'He has stuffed his *crag* well.'

Crag. A deposit of fossil sea shells (?). The Norfolk *crag* consists of incoherent sand, loam, and gravel, and contains a mixture of marine, land, and fresh-water shells, accumulated at the bottom of the sea, near the mouth of a river. Tate's *Hist. Geology* (1875), p. 215 [C. D.].

***Cramp-bone.** The patella of a sheep or lamb, carried about as near the skin as possible as a charm against cramp [E. S. T.].

***Cramp-rings.** Rings made of sixpences subscribed for (unasked) for a person afflicted by fits, by nine young men [E. S. T.].

Crample. To move with pain and stiffness, as if affected by cramps.

Crample-hamm'd. Stiffened in the lower joints.

***Cratch.** An old Suffolk word for a manger [E. S. T.].

***Craunchlings.** Small apples of any kind having an uneven surface [Johnson]. See **Crinchlings** and **Crump-lings**.

Crawly-mawly. In a weakly and ailing state.

***Craw-water, Water-craw.** The water-ouzel (*Cinclus aquaticus*), water-crow. *Craw*=*crawl* [M. C. H. B.].

Creepers. (1) Low pattens mounted on short iron stumps, instead of rings. (2) Grapnels to bring up anything from the bottom of a well, pond, or river. Used to recover dead bodies.

***Creepie.** To squeeze.

Crevet. A cruet.

***Crewel.** A fine sort of worsted work [E. S. T.].

***Crib.** A manger [M. C. H. B.].

Crible. A finer sort of bran. When the broad bran has been separated from the meal, a second sifting through a finer sieve brings off *crible*.

***Crick.** The teal (*Querquedula crecca*), probably from their note [J. H. G.].

Crickle, Cruckle. To bend under a weight, to sink down through pain or weakness.

***Crid.** Crowded, carted, or pushed (of a wheelbarrow) [M. C. H. B.].

Crimble. To creep about privily, to sneak, to wind along unperceived.

Crinch. To crush with the teeth some harsh and brittle substance, as unripe fruit. In Suffolk more frequently pronounced CRANCH.

Crinchling, Chringlings. A small apple. See Craunchlings.

***Cringe, Curl.** All cringed up, all crinkled or curled up [M. C. H. B.].

***Cringle.** A withe or rope for fastening up a gate [Marshall].

Crinkle, Crunkle. To wrinkle, twist, plait, or rumple irregularly.

Crish, Crush. Cartilage, or soft bones of young animals, easily crushed by the teeth.

Crock. (1) Smut, dust of soot or coal. (2) In Suffolk, the bricks or plate of a fire back, called in Norfolk the back-stock [E. S. T.].

***Crod.** Occurs in the *Paston Letters* [M. C. H. B.].

***Crolter, or Krolter.** The front board of a wagon or tumbrel [M. C. H. Bird.].

Crome, or Croom. A crook ; a staff with a hook at the end of it, to pull down the boughs of a tree, to draw weeds out of ditches, and for a variety of other useful purposes. [We have muck-*crooms*, fire-*crooms*, and mud-*crooms*—Spur.]

Croodle. To lie close and snug, as pigs or puppies in their straw [Forby], as chickens do under the hen. Also sometimes of various liquors, which are said to be 'very pretty *croodle*' [Johnson].

Crop. (1) Annual produce, as well animal as vegetable. We talk of *crops* of lambs, turkeys, geese, &c. (2) The *craw* of birds, metaphorically applied to other animals. (3) A joint of pork, commonly called the spare-rib.

Crope. To creep slowly and heavily.

***Cropfull.** (1) Vexed, sorrowful [Spur.]. *Sed quaere.* (2) Satisfied [M. C. H. B.].

Crotch. (1) The meeting of two arms of a tree; or of an arm with the trunk; or of the limbs of the human body, below the waist. (2) A staff under the arm to support the lame; a crutch.

***Crotch-boots.** Water-boots that come up to one's crotch [M. C. H. B.].

Crotched. Cross, peevish, perverse. Perhaps for crouched, q. d. crossed.

Crotch-room. Length of the lower limbs. It is said of one who has long legs that he has plenty of *crotch-room*.

Crotch-trolling. A method of trolling or angling for pike, used in the broads and rivers in Norfolk. The fisherman has no rod, but has the usual reel, and, by the help of a *crotch-stick*, i.e. forked stick, throws his bait to a considerable distance from him into the water, and then draws it gently towards him. It is much practised by poachers, as there is no rod, or 'pole,' to betray their intention.

Crouse. To caterwaul. A cat is said to *crouse* when she is 'maris appetens' [Johnson].

Crowd. (1) With us, one individual can crowd another. No doubt the origin of the American word. (2) To drive or wheel a handbarrow [E. S. T. and Marshall]. This

occurs in the *Paston Letters*, Dec. 18, 1477. In Suffolk a wheelbarrow is a crowding-barrow. See **Crud**.

Crow-keeper. A boy employed to scare crows from new-sown land.

***Cruckle.** (1) To sink down through faintness or exhaustion [Spur.]. (2) To bend or nearly break [G. E.].

Crud-barrow, Crudden-barrow. A common wheelbarrow, to be shoved forward. In *P. L.* we find the phrase crowding a barrow; *crud* is the part. See **Crowd**.

Crumbles. Crumbs, dimin.

***Crummy.** Short and fat.

Crump. To eat anything brittle or crimp.

Crump, Crumpy. Brittle; dry baked; easily breaking under the teeth.

Crumplin. (1) A diminutive and misshapen apple. (2) Met. a diminutive and deformed person. See **Craunchling**.

Crunkle. To rumple.

***Cruse.** A pitcher [C. S. P.].

Crush, Crustle. Gristle.

Cuckoo-ball. A light ball made of parti-coloured rags, for young children.

Cuckoo-flower. *Orchis mascula*.

***Cuckoo-pint.** (*Arum maculatum*) [M. C. H. B.].

***Cuckoo's mate.** The wryneck, which comes with the *cuckoo* [Tungate].

Cuff. A lie, or rather a hoax or deceit; 'don't *cuff* us,' i.e. don't try to take us in [Johnson].

Culch. Thick dregs or sediment.

***Culls.** Refuse cattle [W. G. W.].

Culp. A hard and heavy blow.

Culpit. A large lump of anything. This should rather be **Culpin**, a large thick slice. **Culpon** occurs in Pulham

Town Accounts, 1570, and Chaucer has the same word [Johnson].

Culver. To beat and throb in the flesh. As a sore advances towards suppuration it 'bulks and *culvers*.' In Suffolk it is pronounced *gelver*.

Culver-headed. Soft-headed, harmless.

Cumbled, or Cumbly-cold. Oppressed, cramped, stiffened with cold. '*Accomeled* for *could*' [Pr. Pa.].

***Cums.** When the wetted and sprouting barley has been malted, by screening the small sprouts are knocked off, and they bear this name among maltsters.

Cupboard-head. A most expressive designation of a head both wooden and hollow.

***Cupboard-love.** Arising from stomach rather than heart (cook and policeman) [C. H. B.].

***Cur, Cuth.** Quoth. Ex. 'Cur Bob, you are a liar' [M. C. H. B.].

***Curb.** A fire-guard [M. C. H. B.].

***Currel.** A rill or drain. A diminutive run of water. Drindle is nearly the same, and is also the bed of such, a *currel* or small furrow [E. S. T.].

***Currie.** The long narrow Yarmouth cart, adapted to go up the rows [Johnson]. They are said to have been invented in the reign of Henry VIII, and called Harry carriers. But for years they have been called Trollies.

Cushion-man. The chairman at the Quarter Sessions, or at any other public meeting, where there is the same distinguishing mark of presidency.

***Cussy.** A rap on the head [B. N. 85]. See Custard.

Custard. The schoolmaster's ferula, or a slap on the flat hand with it.

Cute. Shrewd, quick in apprehension. The origin, no doubt, of the American word.

***Cuts.** To draw, to draw lots. The *cut* is the shortest straw, or that which has been cut short [E. S. T.].

***Cuttering.** Confused hasty talking, in rather a hasty whisper [Johnson].

***Cutting goods.** Drapery is so called in village shops [Johnson].

***Cutting-out.** First time of turnip-hoeing. Thinning out the young plants with the hoe [M. C. H. B.].

***Cyprus cat.** Tabby cat [C. S. P.].

***Dab chick.** Didapper, Dive-an-dop, Divy duck ; the little grebe [J. H. G.].

Dabs. Dibbles, instruments for dibbling (pron. **Debs**), knucklestones.

Daddle. To walk unsteadily, as a child.

***Daffadowndilly.** The common daffodil [M. C. H. B.].

***Daft.** Cracked, crazy [M. C. H. B. and *B. N.* 84].

Dafter. A daughter.

Dag. Dew.

Dag of rain. A slight misty shower.

***Daibles.** Scrapes, convictions, notions, dibles [M. C. H. B.].

***Dakeshead.** A spiritless, moping, stupid fellow [Johnson].

***Dale.** Devil ; e. g. 'Dale me if I don't,' Devil take me if I don't [M. C. H. B.].

Dallop, or Dollop. (1) A patch of ground among growing corn where the plough has missed [T.]. (2) Rank tufts of growing corn where heaps of manure have lain. (3) A parcel of smuggled tea, varying in quantity from six to sixteen pounds, and perhaps more or less. (4) A slattern, synonymous with **Trollop**. (5) A clumsy and shapeless lump of anything tumbled about in the hands. (6) To paw, toss, and tumble about carelessly.

Dame. Once an honourable designation of females of high rank ; now applied only to those of the lowest. It is almost obsolete even there.

***Dams.** Drained marshes [*B. N.* 77 (? *W. R.*)].

***Dander.** Temper. 'He ha' got his dander up' [*M. C. H. B.*].

***Dandy.** A conical-shaped contrivance for warming beer [*Johnson*].

***Dandying, or Danning.** Plastering a wall or studwork [*Johnson*].

Dangerous. Endangered. Ex. 'Mr. Smith is sadly badly ; quite *dangerous*.'

***Danish Crow, Norway Crow.** The hooded crow [*J. H. G.*].

***Danks.** Tea-leaves [*B. N.* 54].

***Dannies.** Hands [*E. M.*] ; but query an error for *dannocks*.

***Dannock.** A small loaf of bread. A piece of dough left over not large enough for a loaf, put into the oven and eaten hot [*W. B.*].

***Dapter.** One who is clever at anything (pronunciation *DAPSTER*). See *Hotten's Slang Dict.* [*W. B.*].

***Dar, or Daw.** The tern (*Sterna*), blue daw, black tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra*), in immature plumage, the adult being black dar [*M. C. H. B.*].

***Dare.** To dare one's eyes = to try one's eyes [*M. C. H. B.*].

Dark Hour. The evening twilight. The interval between the time of sufficient light to work or read by and the lighting of candles ; a time of social domestic chat. Ex. 'We will talk over that at the *dark hour*.'

Darnocks, Dannocks. Hedger's gloves ; that for the left hand being made whole to grasp the thorns, and for the right, with fingers to handle the hedging-bill. **Darnic** [*Johnson*].

***Dart.** An eel-spear [*M. C. H. B.*].

Dash. To abash.

Dauber. A builder of walls with clay or mud, mixed with stubble or short straw, well beaten and incorporated, and so becoming pretty durable. The mixture is used, particularly in Suffolk, to make fences for farmyards, &c., and even walls for mean cottages.

***Dauling.** 'The markets are very *dauling* to-day'; no spirit in purchasing [Johnson]. *Dawdling*? [W. R.].

Daunt. To stun, to knock down.

Dauzy, Dauzy-headed. Dizzy; either literally or metaphorically, as if confused, bewildered. [Now *Duzzy*, W.R.]

***Davying.** Marl is got up the cliff by a winch, which is called *davying* it up [Marshall].

***Dawds.** Rags [Johnson]. *Duds*? [W. R.].

***Dawzle, or Dorsle.** To stun. S. Suff. and N. Essex [W. B.].

***Daxt.** Confused, nonplussed [Johnson].

***Dead, to.** To whip him to *dead*, to whip him to DEATH [W. R.].

***Deadman.** A piece of timber buried in the earth to secure posts, &c. [Spur].

***Deadman's Day.** St. Edmund's day, Nov. 20 [Spur.].

Deal Apples. The conical fruit of the fir-tree.

Deal Tree. A fir-tree.

Deathsmear. A disease fatal to children.

***Debbles.** Tools to make holes for grain [G. E.].

Dee. A die or dice.

Deen. See Dene or Din.

Deke, Dike. A ditch. Properly a ditch, but sometimes used for the bank of earth thrown out of the ditch. *Deeke* is very often used for the ditch and bank together, but a fen *deeke* has in general no bank [Spur.].

Deke-holl, Dike-holl. A hollow or dry ditch. Not necessarily a dry ditch [Spur].

Delf. A deep ditch or drain.

Delk. A small cavity, in the soil, in the flesh of the body, or in any surface which ought to be quite level.

***Delph-holes.** Deep holes in the broads, over springy ground. *E. D. Press*, Feb. 2, 1891 [M. C. H. B.].

Dene. (1) Din. (2) Slightest noise. Ex. 'I don't hear a *dene*' [M. C. H. B.].

***Dent.** The worst of anything, the pinch [M. C. H. B.].

Dere. Dire, sad [Sir Thomas Browne].

Derely. (1) (Really) direly, lamentably, extremely. Ex. 'I am *derely* ill'; '*derely* tired,' &c. (2) Thoroughly, dearly [M. C. H. B.].

***Destitute.** This curious expression was used quite recently in advertisements, when a man was leaving a farm and had no other to go into. 'Mr. A. B., who is destitute of a farm, will sell,' &c. [W. R.].

Deusan. A hard sort of apple which keeps a long time, but turns pale and shrivels. Hence the simile, 'pale as a *deusan*.'

Deve. To dive.

Devilin. The swift (*Hirundo apus*).

Deving Pond. A pond from which water is drawn for domestic use, by dipping a pail.

Dew Drink. The first allowance of beer to harvest men before they begin their day's work.

***Dibbler, Dib, or Deb.** An (iron) tool for dibbling wheat, beans, &c. [M. C. H. B.].

Dibles. Difficulties, embarrassments, scrapes.

***Dick.** (1) Very poor Suffolk cheese [Johnson]. (2) A ditch (deke) [Marshall].

Dick-a-dilver. The herb periwinkle.

Dicky. An ass, male or female.

Dicky Ass. A male ass; the female being usually called a Jenny ass or a Betty ass.

***Didall.** A triangular spade, very sharp, used for cutting roots of sedges or rushes [Johnson]. The Rev. J. Gunn says a small net for cleaning the bottom of ditches. To clean out rivers and dykes [W. R.]. See Diddle.

***Didapper.** (1) A kind of water-fowl; applied to a Baptist [Spur]. (2) Dabchick, dob-chicken (*Podiceps minor*) [M. C. H. B.].

Didder. (1) To have a quivering of the chin through cold [Forby]. (2) To tremble or shake generally, as 'a bog *didders*' [Johnson].

Diddle. To waste time in the merest trifling. An extreme dimin. of *dawdle*.

Diddles, Diddlings. Young ducks, or sucking-pigs.

Didle. (1) To clean the bottom of a river with a scoop or dredge. (2) Also an expression used in marble-playing, to denote inanimate movement, supposed to give some unfair advantage [C. H. E. W.].

***Dier.** One likely to die. Ex. 'He don't look like a *dier*' [M. C. H. B.].

Dills. The paps of a sow.

Dilver. To weary with labour or exercise; from *delving*?

***Dindle.** (1) The plant dandelion [Spur]. Sow-thistles, hawk-weeds [Marshall]. (2) To dawdle over [M. C. H. B.].

Ding. (1) To throw with a quick and hasty motion. Ex. 'I *dung* it at him.' (2) To beat or knock repeatedly. Ex. 'I could not *ding* it into him' [R. S., E. C.] (3) To fell or knock down [E. S. T. and Johnson]. (4) A smart slap; particularly with the back of the hand.

Dinge. (1) To rain mistily, to drizzle. (2) Dark colour or hue. 'He has got a *dinge*,' a blot on his character.

***Dingey.** Dull, faded [M. C. H. B.].

***Dingling about.** (1) Hanging or swinging about [W. R.].
(2) To loiter about, hesitate, &c. 'He is *dingling* away his time after that young woman' [Johnson].

Dip. A sauce for dumplings, composed of melted butter, vinegar, and brown sugar.

***Dip-ears.** The common Tern [J. H. G.].

Dirt Weed. *Chenopodium viride*, Lin.

***Disannul.** To disturb or do away with. Ex. 'Pray now, don't *disannul* the primrose roots' [C. S. P.].

Discomfrontle. Seems to be a compound of **Discomfit** and **Affront** in sense as well as in sound.

***Dishabille.** In working dress [C. S. P.].

***Dish Ladle.** A tadpole, from its shape [Spur.].

***Disimprove.** To get worse, not to improve [W. R.].

Disoblige. To stain or sully.

Do. 'To do for.' (1) To take care of, provide for. Ex. 'The children have lost their mother, but their aunt will *do for* them.' (2) To kill [M. C. H. B.].

Doated. Decayed, rotten; chiefly applied to old trees.

Dobble. (1) To dawb. (2) Snow or earth which balls on the feet [W. B.].

Dock. The broad nether end of a felled tree, or of the human body.

Docksy. A very gentle softening or dimin. of the foregoing in its second acceptation.

***Docky.** The labourer's dinner he carries with him [H. B.].

Doctor. An apothecary, who is invariably addressed and mentioned under this title.

Doctor of Skill. A physician, who never receives his proper title, but is as invariably styled *Mister*. It is fruitless to attempt to explain this commutation.

***Doddie-wren.** The common wren (*Troglodytes vulgaris*) [M. C. H. B.].

***Doddles.** Pollards [M. C. H. B.].

Doddy. Low in stature, diminutive in person. Probably from the common vulgarism **Hoddy-doddy**.

Dodge. A small lump of something moist and thick.

Dodman. A snail.

Doer. An agent or manager for another.

Dogs. Andirons on the hearth where wood is the fuel. Carpenters also use *dogs* to support some of their heavy work. Probably formerly made in the form of a dog sitting [Spur.].

***Doke.** (1) A dint or impression, an indentation [Johnson]. See **Dooke**. (2) A dimple [G. E.].

***Doker.** A diminutive used with respect to young animals [W. G. W.].

***Dole.** A number or quantity [Spur.].

***Dole, or Dool.** A boundary stone or mark in an uninclosed field. It is very often a low post; thence called a *dool* post. A subsidiary meaning, as in *turf dole*, which means a place where turf is being cut, and has nothing to do with *dole* allotments to the poor [W. R.]. Marshall says a *dole* is a place off which only one particular person has a right to cut turf.

Dolk, Doke. A larger and deeper **Delk**, q. v. See **Doke** and **Dooke**.

Dollop. See **Dallop**.

Dollor. To moan [F. J. B.].

***Dolly.** A beetle used in bunching hemp [Spur.].

Dome, Doom, or Dum. Down; as of a rabbit, a young fowl, &c.

***Doney, or Downy.** A shepherd [Johnson].

***Dooblus.** Doubtful, suspicious [Johnson].

***Dooke.** The impression of a body in a bed, &c.; the indentation from a blow upon anything soft; the depression in a cushion, pillow, soft earth, &c. [Spur.].

***Door.** 'It's up to the door,' or 'up to the knocker' = It's well finished, up to dick [M. C. H. B.].

Door Stall. A door-post. The very Saxon word.

Dop. A short quick curtsy.

Dop-a-low. Very short in stature. **Dopperlowly** [Johnson].

***Dopler, or Dopper.** A thick woollen jersey for outside wear [M. C. H. B.].

Dor. A cockchaffer.

Dore Apple. A firm winter apple of a bright yellow colour.

Dormer. A large beam.

Doss. (1) To attack with the horns, as a bull, a ram, or a he-goat. 'No more ear for music than Farmer Ball's bull, as *dossed* the fiddler over the bridge' [W. R.]. So it cannot be, as some suppose, the same as **Toss**; because, though bulls can do so, the other two horned animals cannot. Has it any connexion with **Dowse**? (2) A hassock to kneel upon at church.

***Dossekin.** To drop a curtsy [G. E.].

***Dotts.** The roe of a female herring, the male being **Milts** [B. N. 56].

***Double-dweller.** Semi-detached houses [M. C. H. B.].

***Double-swath.** Marsh grass cut once in two years only [M. C. H. B.].

Dough up. To stick together, as if with paste.

Dow. (1) A dove. (2) To mend, in health. Of a sick man continuing in the same state, it is said that he 'neither dies or *dows*.'

***Dowelled.** Dovetailed [M. C. H. B.].

***Dowfulfer.** The mistle-thrush [M. C. H. B.].

Dow Fulter [Fulfer? W. R.]. The fieldfare [G. J. C.].

Dowler. A sort of coarse dumpling.

Down bout. A hard set-to; a tough battle.

Down-lying. A lying-in.

Downpins. Those who in a jolly carousal are dead drunk. Metaphor from ninepins. Also a ruined man, see Borrow's *Lavengro*.

Downy. Low-spirited. [*Sed quaere*, W. R.]

***Dow-pollar.** Dove-house; pronounced 'duff-huss' [M. C. H. B.].

***Dowshie.** A large hoe for scraping roads [*B. N.* 28].

Doxy. An old wife [Spur.].

Drabble. To draggle, to soil.

***Drabbletail.** A slattern [Pr. Pa.].

Dragging Time. The evening of the fair day, when the young fellows pull the wenches about.

***Drain.** A rivulet or running ditch. Also the channels that run through the Breydon mudflats [M. C. H. B.]

Drains. Grains from the mash-tub, through which the wort has been *drained* off.

Drant. (1) To drawl in speaking or reading; more properly, perhaps, spelled *draunt* (pronounced like aunt). (2) A droning or drawling tone. Ex. 'He reads with a *drant*.'

Draps. Fruit in an orchard dropping before it is fit to be gathered.

***Draw** (verb). To picture to oneself [M. C. H. B.].

***Drawed.** Drawn. Ex. 'Them ditches was *drawed* last year'; i. e. they had the weeds pulled out of them with a crome [M. C. H. B.].

Drawk. The common darnel-grass.

Drawlatch. A tedious dawdling loiterer. Minshew explains *drawlatchet*, a sort of nightly thief, from his drawing the

latchets, or latches, of doors. A sneaking fellow; an eavesdropper [Spur.].

***Drawquarters.** To keep alongside of. To be on equal terms with. To give a *quid pro quo* [M. C. H. B.].

***Drawts.** (N. Ess.) Draughts (Suff.), or sharves, the shafts of a wagon.

***Draw water.** The goldfinch [M. C. H. B.].

***Dreening-wet.** Draining or dripping wet [M. C. H. B.].

Drepe. To drip or dribble. See **Drope**.

Drift-way. A driving-way, a cart-way along an enclosed slip of land.

Drindle. A small channel to carry off water; a very neat diminutive of **Drain**.

Dringle. To waste time in a lazy lingering manner.

Dringling pains. Premonition of labour in women [W. G. W.].

***Driving.** Longshoring for herring (*E. D. Press*, May 8, 1891) [M. C. H. B.].

Droll. To put off, to amuse with excuses. Pronounced like **DOLL**.

***Drop.** To stoop or curtsy [G. E.].

Drope. (1) To run down like wax or tallow from the candle, or perspiration down the face in violent heat. (2) To have a downward inclination [E. F. G.]. See **Drepe**.

***Dropper.** A woman or child who goes behind the dibbler.

***Drove.** A wide path or way over flat or open lands [W. R.].

Drovy. Itchy, scabby, lousy, or all three; a word of supreme contempt, or rather loathing.

Droze. To beat very severely.

Drozings. A hearty drubbing.

Drug. A strong carriage with four wheels for conveying

heavy loads of timber. [This is, I think, wrong—a drug has two wheels, a jill four.]

Drugster. A druggist.

***Dubbing.** (1) A coat of clay plastered immediately upon the splints and rizzors of a studwork building. (2) A part of a bullock or piece of beef [Johnson]. The same as the 'bed' [W. G. W.].

***Dubstand.** A term used at marbles [G. E.].

***Duck.** To bop, bob, drop or dodge or duck the head to escape being hit. In allusion to the habit of ducks when bobbing their heads, the why and the wherefore of which habit I have never seen or heard discussed [M. C. H. B.].

***Dudder.** To shiver with cold or fear [Spur.].

Duddle. Commonly used with the addition of 'up.' 'To *duddle* up' is to cover up closely and warmly with an unnecessary quantity of clothes. Ex. 'How he do *duddle* hisself up.'

***Duddle.** A bird-snare made of hair [*E. Daily Press*, Dec. 4, 1894].

Duels. Pegs or pins, used by coopers to fasten the heads of casks [Johnson].

***Duffer.** A cross-bred pigeon. Supposed by some to be contracted from dovehouse.

***Duffhus.** A dove-cote [M. C. H. B.].

***Duffle.** A duffle coat [M. C. H. B.].

Duffy Dows. Young pigeons not fully fledged. Dovies? [Spur.].

Duggle. (1) To lie snug and close together, like pigs or puppies. (2) To cuddle or caress [Em.]. (3) To rain heavily [M. C. H. B.].

***Dug Udder.** 'She begins to dug,' of a cow. A sign she is near calving, as her udder begins to fill out [M. C. H. B.].

***Dukes, or Dukes-headed.** A stupid fool [*B. N.* 85-94].

Dullor. A dull and moaning noise, or the tune of some doleful ditty. Nothing more likely to produce moaning than *dolour*. Loud speech [Spur.]. A noise or shindy [W. R.].

***Dumpling.** Dough boiled [G. E.].

***Dumpy.** Sullen [Johnson].

Dundy. Of a dull colour, as *dundy-grey*, or whatsoever other colour is to be coupled with it.

Dunk-horn. The short blunt horn of a beast.

Dunk-horned. Sneaking, shabby.

Dunt. (1) Stupid, or dizzy. A dizzy calf with water in the head is said to be *dunt*. (2) To stupefy.

***Dust.** A dust of coal=just a very little coal (or tea, or seed) [M. C. H. B.].

***Dutch Nightingale.** A frog [Spur.].

Dutfin. The bridle in cart-harness. A Suffolk word only [Spur.].

Duzzy. Dizzy; an easy change of letters. Not dizzy, but foolish, stupid, crazy [Spur.]. 'Yew mucka duddy fule.'

Dwain, Dwainy. Faint, sickly.

Dwile. (1) A refuse lock of wool. (2) A mop made of them. (3) Any coarse rubbing or cleansing rag.

Dwinge. To shrivel and dwindle. Apples are *dwinged* by over-keeping.

Ea. Water. Popham's *ea*, and St. John's *ea*, are water-courses cut for the drainage of different parts of the Bedford level into the Ouse above Lynn. *Ea* brink is the beginning of a very sudden curvature of that river, from which point a new cut was made at a prodigious expense, and finished in the year 1820, to improve the outfall of the fen waters into Lynn harbour, by giving them a straight direction. It is commonly written and

printed, and generally pronounced by strangers *eau*, as if the word had been borrowed from the French, which it certainly was not.

Eachon. In speaking of two individuals we commonly say *eachon* (each one), as in speaking of more than two *every one*. In common pronunciation it may sound like *eachin*, or even *itchin*. Ex. 'I gave *eachon* of them half a crown.' [I doubt. It should be 'each on 'em.']

Eager, or Eagre. A peculiarly impetuous and dangerous aggravation of the tide in some rivers; caused, as it would seem, either by vehement confluence of two streams, or by the channel becoming narrower, shallower, or both. We have an *eager* in our river Ouse, many miles above Lynn, near Downham Bridge, where the waters seem to 'stand on a heap' along each bank [Forby]. But is it not the tide running up a narrow river?

***Eave Boards.** Boards put upon dung-carts to make them carry more [Johnson].

Eavelong. Oblique, sidelong; along the edges, skirts, or *eaves*, as we often call them, of inclosed grounds, particularly when they deviate from straight lines. Hence, 'eavelong work' is mowing or reaping those irregular parts in which the corn or grass cannot be laid in exact parallel lines.

Ebble. The asp-tree.

Eccles-tree. An axle-tree.

Eddish. Aftermath.

***Eelset.** Snare to catch eels.

***Eft, Effet.** *Vide* Swift [M. C. H. B.].

***Eldern.** Elder-tree [*Pr. Pa.*].

***Election.** In election, likely. 'We are in election to have a bad harvest this year' [Cull. Haw.].

***Ellus.** Ale-house [*N. and Q.*].

Elvish. Peevish ; wantonly mischievous.

End. (1) Part, division. Ex. 'He has the best *end* of the staff.' 'It cost me the best *end* of an hundred pounds.'
(2) The stems of a growing crop. Ex. 'Here is a plenty of *ends*, however it may fill the bushel.'

***Enddish.** A second crop of grass [Pr. Pa.].

Endless. Intestinum caecum ; blind gut.

Enemis. Of very obscure and doubtful meaning, like most of Sir Thomas Browne's words. Hickes says it means **Lest** (ne forté). A note in Bohn's edition says the word is still used in the sense of **Lest**, but rather pronounced **Enammons**. 'Spar the door ennemis he come,' is the example given in Ray. [Obsolete.]

***Enow.** Enough [M. C. H. B.].

***Envy.** 'Not to envy a dish,' not to care about eating it [C. S. P.].

Erriwiggle. An earwig. See **Aerigel**.

E'ry. Every. A very common elision.

Esh. The ash-tree.

Ether. To wattle, or intertwine, in making a staked hedge. Otherwise to 'Bond a hedge,' meaning, particularly, the finishing part at top, of stouter materials, which is to confine all the rest.

Even-flavoured. Unmixed, unvaried, uniform. 'An *even-flavoured* day of rain,' meaning a day of incessant rain.

Every-each. Alternate, every other.

***Every futen non.** Every now and then [Johnson].

Ewe. For 'owed.' 'He *ewe* me sixpence' [W. R.].

Exe. An axe.

***Eye.** (1) As in Trowse Eye ; for Hythe [W. R.]. (2) Also applied to a brood of pheasants, as covey would be to partridges [J. H. G.].

***Eyes.** Spectacles [Em.].

***Eynd.** The water-smoke [W. R.].

Fadge. (1) To suit or fit. Two persons, two things, or two parts of the same thing fadge well or ill together. (2) To succeed, to answer expectation. 'We will have, an this fadge not, an antic.' (3) A bundle or parcel [Johnson].

***Fadom.** (1) Full growth, applied to plants, sometimes to young stock. 'It has not yet got its *fadom*.' It is not yet fully grown [Spur.]. (2) A *fadom* of bullrushes is six shows (sheaves), measuring six feet round, not high. [W. R.].

Fagot. A contemptuous appellation of a woman. Ex. 'A lazy *fagot*.'

***Fag out, To.** To fray out, as a rope's end [E. F. G.].

***Fain.** Contented. Davis in *Swan and her Crew* [M. C. H. B.].

***Fairies' Loaves.** Petrified Echini. Yarrell, *Brit. Birds*, 4th ed. vol. iii. p. 203 [M. C. H. B.].

Fairy Butter. A species of *tremella*, of yellowish colour and gelatinous substance, not very rarely found on furze and broom.

***Faite.** Well made, well proportioned, thriving [M. C. H. B.].

***Faithful, To be.** To tell an unpleasant truth. Ex. 'How like you poor John's grave?' 'Well, Jane, to be faithful with you, it similars nothing in the world but a pig's grave' [G. S. P.].

Fall. For 'fell.' 'I shall *fall* that tree next spring.'

***Fal-lals.** Finery [M. C. H. B.].

***False.** He is a *false* man: he is telling lies. *Halst. Gazette*, Mar. 15. '88 [C. D.].

Famble Crop. The first stomach in ruminating animals.

***Fan.** A large basket [W. G. W.].

Fang. (1) A fin. (2) A finger. (3) To lay hold of. 'He *fanged* hold of him.' (4) To clutch; e.g. 'He fanged her by the throat and nearly quackled her' [*B. N.* 27.].

Fangast. A marriageable maid [Sir Thomas Browne]. The word is not now known, and is therefore given with Ray's interpretation and etymol.

Fapes. Green gooseberries. Variouslly called also **Feaps**, **Feabs**, **Fabes**, and **Thapes**; all abbreviations of **Feaberries**. But these names are with us applicable in the immature state of the fruit only. Nobody ever talks of a ripe *fape*.

Fare. (1) To seem. Ex. 'She *fared* sick'; 'they *fare* to be angry.' To be, to feel; e.g. 'How do you *fare*?' 'I *fare* pretty well.' (2) A litter of pigs. **Farrow** is commonly used in this sense, but *fare* is the better word.

Farmer. A term of distinction commonly applied, in Suffolk, to the eldest son of the occupier of a farm. He is addressed and spoken of by the labourers as 'the *farmer*.' The occupier himself is called master. A labourer speaking to the son would say, 'Pray, *farmer*, do you know where my master is?' Or one labourer would ask another, 'Did my master set out that job?' And would be answered, 'No, my master didn't, but the *farmer* did.'

***Farr.** A fair. 'Ar you ar goin' to thah far?' [Johnson, Spurden].

Farrer, or Farrow. Barren. A cow not producing a calf is for that year called a *farrow cow*. In Suffolk she would be called **Ghast** [Forby, Johnson].

***Farthing-weed.** Marsh penny-wort (*Hydrocotyle vulgs.*) [M. C. H. B.].

Fasguntide. Shrovetide, which is interpreted fasting-time. This is given by Blount, in his *Dictionary of Hard Words*, 1680, as a Norfolk word. If it were so then, it is, like many of Sir Thomas Browne's words of nearly the same

age, very little if at all known now. Perhaps Blount was misinformed. The word, however, to do it justice, has somewhat of a Saxon air, and may have been in use; indeed, may be so still, though inquiry has not detected it. [Obsolete.]

***Fasking about.** Bothering or bustling [M. C. H. B.].

***Fassal.** For 'vessel' [Spur.].

***Fast.** In use, occupied [M. C. H. B.].

Fat Hen. A wild pot-herb, very well worth cultivation. It is as good as spinach if its grittiness be well washed off, and it be dressed in the same way. *Chenopodium album*, Lin.

***Fathom.** Growth, whether in length, size, or maturity; but generally used to growing corn ready for harvest. 'That field has nearly got its fathom' [Johnson]. See Fadom.

***Fawny.** A ring [B. N. 27] (?slang, W. R.).

***Fearful.** Timid, or timorous [E. S. T.].

***Feat, or Fate.** (1) Excellent, choice, very good [Spur.]. (2) Pretty [Arderon]. (3) Nice, clever. 'A *fate* little mawther' [E. T. S.].

Feather Pie. A hole in the ground, filled with feathers fixed on strings, and kept in motion by the wind. An excellent device to scare birds.

***Feeding.** A pasture. Almost obsolete in Norfolk, but more usual in Suffolk.

Feft. To persuade, or endeavour to persuade. It is one of Sir Thomas Browne's words become obsolete.

Feist, Feistiness. Fustiness. Ex. 'This cask has a *feist* in it.'

Feisty. Fusty; but *fusty* is the corruption. *Feisty* is the original, and a most expressive word.

***Felfoot, or Fulfit.** The fieldfare (N. Ess.) [C. D.].

Felt. (1) A thick matted growth of weeds, spreading by their roots, as couch-grass. Ex. 'This land is all a *felt*.'
(2) A fieldfare.

***Fendeek.** A dyke or drain [G. E.]

Fen Nightingale. A frog; otherwise called a March bird.

***Ferridge.** A common sort of gingerbread, made very thick, and generally with some figures imprinted on it before baking [Johnson].

***Ferry fake.** To pry impudently [*B. N.* 56].

Few. Little. It is a plural adjective, used with a singular substantive in two instances only. We talk of 'a *few* broth' and 'a *few* gruel.' In all other cases we use the word like other people. This use of *few* is peculiar to Norfolk, and I believe to the eastern part' [Spur.]. E. F. G. correctly points out that it sometimes means 'quantity' only. 'We brought in a good *few* of sprats.' [Clearly the origin of the Americanism.]

Fewty. Trifling, of no worth [Johnson]. Down south 'footy' [W. R.].

***Fie, or Fye.** To cleanse out a ditch, a pond, or any other receptacle of mud or filth.

***Fierce.** 'Don't fare fierce,' don't feel bright, up to the mark [W. R.].

***Fifering.** Shooting; a 'fifering' pain [M. C. H. B.].

Fifers. The fibrous roots of a plant [Spur.].

Fighting Cocks. The spikes of the different species of plantain, with which boys play a game so called [Br.].

Filands. Field lands, or rather *filde* lands. Tracts of uninclosed arable land.

File. (1) To foil. (2) To defile; the simple for the compound, as in 'stry' for destroy, and some others.

Fill Bells. The chain-tugs to the collar of a cart-horse, by which he draws.

Filler. (1) To go behind. (2) To draw back.

Fill-horse, Filler. The horse which goes in the shafts. In a regular team, the order is, the fore-horse, the lark-horse, the pin-horse, the *fill-horse*. Perhaps more correctly the **Thill-horse**, or the **Thiller**. But *f* is very commonly substituted in pronunciation for *th*, as we sometimes call a thistle a fistle. In Suffolk the horses in a team are distinguished by the names of fore-horse, fore-lash, hand-horse, and *filler*.

Fimble. (1) To touch lightly and frequently with the ends of the fingers. A gentle diminutive of *fumble*. (2) To pass through without cutting. Ex. 'My scythe *fimbles* the grass.'

***Finder.** An obsolete term in coursing [J. H. G.].

***Finify.** To be over-nice in doing anything [Johnson].

***Fintum.** (1) A sudden freak of the mind. 'Well, there! what *fintum* now?' (2) A piece of wood fastened by a girdle or cord round the waist of a reaper to carry his reaping-hook [Johnson].

Firepan. A fire-shovel. The word is in Johnson, but not in this sense, in which it seems provincial.

***Fishimer.** *B. N.* 62. [Corruption of pismire.]

Fit. Ready. Ex. 'Come, stir, make yourself *fit*.' Compare the racing term.

Fitter. To shift from one foot to the other [W. C.].

***Five Finger.** The common starfish [M. C. H. B.].

Five Fingers. Oxlips.

Fizmer. To fidget unquietly, and make a great stir about some trifle, making little or no progress. Formed, perhaps, from the slight rustling noise produced by these petty agitations.

***Fiz'n.** First-rate. Ex. 'How does that colt get on?' 'Oh! *fiz'n*' [W. B.].

Flack. (1) To hang loose. Akin to Flake. (2) A blow, particularly with something loose and pliant. (3) 'Hurry, John is always in a flack' [W. B.].

Flacket. A tall flaunting wench, whose apparel seems to hang loose about her.

Flag. (1) A portion of the surface of heathy land turned up by the spade, and heaped to dry for fuel. The more it abounds in roots of *ericæ*, &c., the better fuel it makes. (2) The surface of a clover lay of the second year turned up by the plough. The wheat for the next year's crop is dibbled into the *flag*. (3) The top spit of a marshy meadow, which is skinned off the top; in contradistinction to a 'turf' which is cut *down* after the *flag* is taken off [W. R.]. Also a level piece of grass fit for athletic sports. See advertisement of the Aylsham Derby.

Flagelute. A very small rent or hole in a garment. Perhaps from resemblance to the small perforations in a flageolet.

***Flail-basket.** Frail basket, or squeeze basket [M. C. H. B.].

***Flaking.** Boughs or branches laid crossways on the rafters of a shed before thatching over [Johnson].

***Flang.** To slap [G. E.].

Flap. A slight stroke or touch. Ex. 'I have got a *flap* of cold,' the cold has touched or struck me. 'A *flap* of wind,' a cold caught by exposure to a current of air [Spur.].

Flap-jack. (1) A broad flat piece of pastry. *Vide* Apple-jack. (2) A flat thin joint of meat, as the breast of a lean sheep or calf [Jen.].

Flapper. A young wild duck which has just taken wing, but is unable to fly far.

Flaps. Large broad mushrooms.

***Flaregee.** A kind of candlestick [G. E.].

Flarnecking. Flaunting with vulgar ostentation. Intensive of *flare*.

Flash. To flash a hedge is to cut off the lower parts of the bushes which overhang the bank or ditch.

Flazzard. A stout broad-faced woman dressed in a loose and flaring manner.

Fleaches. The portions into which timber is cut by the saw. Another form of **Fritch**.

Fleck. The down of hares or rabbits torn off by the dogs. Dryden has *flix* in the same sense. A. S. *flex*, linum.

Flecked, Fleckered. Dappled, speckled with differences of colour.

***Flee.** To flay.

Fleet. (1) To skim the cream from the milk. (2) A channel filled by the tide, but left very shallow and narrow at low water. This seems to be the proper sense, and the word is thus used at Lynn. (3) Shallow; a dish or a basin, a ditch or a pond, or anything else of little depth, is said to be *fleet*, e.g. 'We ploughed the field as *fleet* as may be' [W. R.]. '*Fleet* of herring-nets,' five or six score [E. F. G.].

***Fleeting, Fleeter.** A system which has grown up on the E. Anglian coast in the place of the old method of smack fishing. 'Four or five or more smacks have gone out together and stayed during several weeks upon the deep sea fishing ground, tended by a steam vessel which has travelled backwards and forwards, taking fish home and bringing stores out' (*Suff. and Ess. Press*, March 14, 1886) [C. D.].

Fleeting Dish. A skimming-dish to take off the cream from the milk.

Flegged, Fligged. Fledged.

Flet Cheese. Cheese made of skimmed milk. This is the name by which the celebrated Suffolk cheese is universally called in its native county.

Fletches. Green pods of peas; from some resemblance

they are supposed to bear to an arrow. **Fletcherds**, the very young pods; query from their flatness [Spur.].

Flet Milk. The skimmed milk from which the cream has been taken by a fleet or shallow wooden skimming-dish [Johnson].

***Flew.** Down. The dirt under a featherbed is *bed-flew* [Spur.]. See **Fluff**.

Flick. (1) A smart stinging slap. (2) The outer fat of the hog, which is cured for bacon. In Suffolk this is called '*the flick*,' and the rest of the carcass '*the bones*.' (3) A flitch, either of bacon, or of sawn plank; and a better form of it. (4) Hare's or rabbit's down [Spur.].

***Fligged.** Fledged [*Pr. Pa.*].

Fligger. To quiver with convulsive motion. The shaking of the flesh of an animal after its death, while the butcher dresses it [Johnson].

Fliggers. The common flag, so called from the motion of its leaves by the slightest impulse of the air.

***Flight.** The course wild ducks take on their homeward evening journey. A marshman will tell you that they come over the river night after night, within a yard or two of the same place; naturally that is the spot to wait for them [W. R.]. Boys also say they have the *flight* of pigeons, when they come home after having been let out the first time.

***Flight.** (1) Of bees, a swarm of bees [Marshall]. (2) A second swarm [W. B.].

***Flight Oats.** Oats grown on the poorest sand and in the fen districts [C. D.].

Flit. (1) To remove from one house to another. (2) Midnight-flit, to run away [M. C. H. B.].

***Flitch.** To move from place to place, as from farm to farm [Marshall]. But this was probably his mistake for to *flit* [W. R.].

***Flits**, or **Flites**. Chaff [Spur.]. Johnson has it **Flight**.

Flizzoms. Flying particles, or very small flakes in bottled liquors. The bee's wings, by which some persons of fine taste prove the age of their port, are nothing but *flizzoms*.

***Flocklet**. The *flock* mark put on sheep [Johnson].

***Florch**. To spread the mouth from affectation. To display dress or finery [Johnson].

***Flote**. A dam in a stream.

Flue. (1) Shallow [Forby]. (2) The coping of a gable or end wall of a house [Marshall].

***Fluff**. See **Flew**.

***Flukers**. The external extremities of angles of mouths of pikes [M. C. H. B.].

***Flummo**x, **Flummocks**. To embarrass [M. C. H. B.].

***Fobby**. Soft, no substance [G. E.].

***Fod**. A pet animal.

***Fodder**. Litter, and again nonsense. 'Thank goodness, there is no fodder in his letter' [C. S. P.]

Fog. Long grass, growing in pastures in late summer or autumn; not fed down, but allowed to stand through the winter, and yielding early spring feed. By its length and thickness the outer part forms a cover or sort of thatch for the lower, which is kept fresh and juicy, at least through a mild winter.

Fogger. A huckster, a petty chapman carrying small wares from village to village.

***Fog-off**. Of plants: to damp off [M. C. H. B.].

Foison. Succulency, natural nutritive moisture, as in herbage. Ex. 'There is no *foison* in this hay.'

Foisonless. Devoid of foison [Sc. N.]. See the Scotch *fusionless* [W. R.].

***Foisty**. Stale [Tusser]. See **Fosey**.

Foky. Bloated, unsound, soft and woolly. Ex. 'a *foky* turnip.'

Fold-pritch, or Pitch. A heavy pointed iron, to make holes in the ground to receive the toes of hurdles.

***Follow - the - sea (or the - plough).** A fisherman, &c. [M. C. H. B.]

Fond. (1) Luscious, fulsome, disagreeably sweet in taste or in smell. (2) For 'found'; 'I have *fond* it' [Johnson].

***Foot anon.** 'Every *foot anon*.' Every now and then [Cull. Haw.].

Footing-time. The time of recovery from a lying-in, of getting on *foot* again [R. S. E. C.].

***Foot-lace.** To repair a wall just above its foundation [W. G. W.].

***Foot-locks.** The corn or grass collected upon the feet of mowers [Johnson].

Force. A strange sort of neutro-passive. Ex. 'I *forced* to go.' I was obliged, I could not help.

Forecast. To think before. It is an excellent quality in a servant to '*forecast* his work,' to think what he is to do next.

***Foreigner.** Any one who does not belong to the district. All the shire men are foreigners [F. J. B., C. D.].

Fore-summer. The forepart of a cart. This kind of cart was some years ago much used in Norfolk, but is now wearing out. A sort of platform projecting over the shafts was called 'the *fore-summer*, or *fore-stool*.' Now almost driven out by the introduction of the tumbrel [Johnson].

Forgive. To begin to thaw.

Forhinder. To prevent.

Forlorn. Worthless, reprobate, abandoned. Ex. 'A *forlorn* fellow' is one with whom nobody would have any concern.

***Fosey.** Over-ripe [*B. N. 3*]. See **Foisty**.

Foulty. Paltry, trumpery, despicable.

Four-eyed. Applied to dogs which have a distinct mark over each eye, of a different colour; for the most part tan upon black. One who wears spectacles is also said to be *four-eyed*.

Fourses. The afternoon refreshment of labourers in harvest, at four o'clock. **Fourings** [Marshall].

Foy. A supper given by the owners of a fishing-vessel at Yarmouth to the crew, in the beginning of the season. It is otherwise called a **Bending foy**, from the bending of the sails or nets, as a ratification of the bargain.

Fozy. Very nearly, if not exactly, the same as *foky*.

Frack. To abound, to swarm, to be thronged, or crowded together. Ex. 'The church was *fracking* full'; 'My apple-trees are as full as they can *frack*.'

Frail. (1) A wicker [rush] basket. (2) To fret or wear out cloth.

Frame. To speak or behave affectedly; to shape the language and demeanour to an occasion of ceremony. 'Framed manners' is Low Sc.

Frampled. Cross, ill-humoured.

***Frank.** A heron [*E. F. G. and W. R.*].

***Fraps.** Entanglements [*M. C. H. B.*].

***Frary or Pharisee Rings.** Green circles seen in pastures. No doubt a corruption from *fairy rings*.

***Frase.** To break [*Ray and J. Steele*].

Frazle. To unravel or rend cloth. In the north, a **Frize** of paper is half-a-quarter of a sheet.

***Frazled.** In confusion, entangled [*Johnson*].

Frazlings. Threads of cloth, torn or unravelled.

Freckens. Freckles.

Freeli - frailies. Light, unsubstantial delicacies for the table; frothy compliments, empty prate, frippery ornaments; almost any sort of trumpery meant for finery.

***Freemartin.** A barren heifer [W. G. W.].

Frenchman. Any man, of any country, who cannot speak English; as any one who does not understand East Anglian is a shireman.

Fresh. (1) Home-brewed table beer, drawn from the tap. (2) Hence, tipsy. (3) Store sheep, cattle, &c., when in condition [Johnson].

Fresher. A small frog. **Frosher,** a frog [Spur.].

***Fretful.** Overwhelmed with grief [C. S. P.].

***Frettened.** Pock-marked [Johnson].

***Frewer.** A sirreverence [Johnson].

***Fribble.** To fuss about [G. E.].

Frightful. Apt to take fright. Certainly more expressive than fearful, which would be generally used, yet the effect of substitution is very ludicrous. Ex. 'Lauk! Miss, how *frightful* you are!' says a homely wench, when Miss screams at the sight of a toad or a spider.

Frimicate. To play the fribble, to affect delicacy.

***Frimmicating.** Particular as to dress [B. N. 92].

***Frimmock.** To assume affected airs [Spur.].

Frize. To freeze.

Frog-spit. See Cuckoo-spit.

Froise, Froyse. (1) A pancake. (2) To fry.

***Frolic.** Water-frolic, a gala, regatta, or water-picnic [M. C. H. B.].

***Frorn.** Frozen [N. and Q.].

***Froschy.** [B. N. 7. 30, 38].

Frouzy. Blouzy, with disordered and uncombed hair.

***Frown, Froan.** Frozen [W. B.].

Frowy. Stale ; on the point of turning sour from being over kept.

Frugal. The reverse of costive or 'costly,' q.v. 'Good woman,' quoth the village doctress, 'is your child *costive?*' '*Costly!* ma'am, no, quite the contrary, sadly *frugal* indeed!'

***Frummety for firmety.** Boiled wheat in milk.

Frump. A sour, ill-humoured person ; more particularly an old woman.

Frumple. To rumple, crease, or wrinkle.

***Fule for Fool.**

***Fulfer.** The missel-thrush.

Full due. Final acquittance. Ex. 'I shall soon have done with Mr. A., or I shall go away from B., for a *full due*, for good and all.

Full flopper. A young bird sufficiently feathered to leave the nest.

Funk. (1) Touchwood. (2) Also a term used in marble-playing [C. H. E. W.]. (3) A verb. Ex. 'The soot funk'd up in my face' [M. C. H. B.].

Furlong. A division of an uninclosed corn-field, of which the several subdivisions are numbered in the map, and registered in the field-book.

***Furrin or Gone-furrin.** Gone foreign, abroad ; emigrated to furrin parts [M. C. H. B.], i. e. out of England.

***Fursick, Fussick.** To potter over one's work [B. N. 14].

Further. A word which can only be explained by examples of its use, which is very common. Ex. 'If I do so I will be *further*,' meaning 'I will never do it.' 'I wish that fellow *further*,' i. e. 'I would I were well rid of him.'

***Fussle** or **Fusk**. To bustle. Ex. 'The partridges fussed or fusked up right under my feet' [M. C. H. B.].

***Fut** it. Move your feet, move on, be off [M. C. H. B.].

***Fuzhacker**. The whinchat, stonechat, or wheatear generally (*Pratincola rubicola*) [M. C. H. B.].

Fuzzy. Rough and shaggy.

Fye. To clean or purify. To *fye* out the pond; to *fye* up the corn [Spur.]. See **Fie**.

***Fyesty**. Foisty, fusty [Spur.].

***Gad**. A guide, a long stick [G. E.].

***Gaddy-wentin**. Gossiping [B. N. 94].

***Gadge**. To mark out the dimensions of a ditch or drain by cutting out a small quantity of the soil by a line or cord [Johnson].

Gag. (1) To nauseate; to reject with loathing, as if the throat were closed against the admission of what is offered. (2) To make an unsuccessful effort to vomit.

Gage. A bowl or tub to receive the cream as it is successively skimmed off.

***Gaggles** or 'skeins.' Cf. Geese [B. N. 87].

Gain. Handy and dextrous, as Johnson explains it. But it is of more extensive sense, and by no means out of use, as he supposed it to be. On the contrary, it is very frequently used, and means convenient, desirable; just as may be wished. Ex. 'The land lies very *gain* for me.' 'I bought this horse very *gain*' (cheap) [W. R.]. Br., as a qualifying term used with other words; '*gain* quiet,' pretty quiet.

Galdeb. To prate in a coarse, vulgar, noisy manner.

Gall. A vein of sand in a stiff soil, through which water is drained off, and oozes at soft places on the surface; otherwise Sand Galls. [? Gault.]

Gallopped Beer. Small beer for present drinking, made by simple boiling, or, as it is called, *galloping* small quantities of malt and hops together in a kettle.

Gallow Balk. The *balk* or strong bar of iron to which the pothooks, or hakes, as we call them, are appended in the open kitchen chimney; so called because it resembles the upper part of the gallows. **Gally Balk** [Johnson].

Gamakin, or Gamalkin. Said of an awkward, gaping, staring, and vacant person, walking about, having no idea or object in mind. 'What are you *gamalkin* arter?' [Johnson].

***Game Hawk.** The peregrine (*F. peregrinus*) [M. C. H. B.].

***Gan, or Garn.** (1) For 'grin' [Johnson]. (2) For 'gave.' Ex. 'He *gan* me it' [M. C. H. B.].

Gander. To gad, to ramble.

Ganger. (1) A goer, a speedy horse. (2) The overlooker of a gang of workmen [M. C. H. B.].

***Ganging.** (1) Going [W. R.]. (2) 'To go *ganging*,' to beat the parish bounds [C. S. P.].

***Gangle.** Ganway. *Vide* Cromer Manor [W. R.].

Gant. A village fair or wake. There are probably few instances of the use of it. But in those few it is not likely to be lost. Mattishall *Gant* is in no danger of losing its ancient name while it retains any portion of its attraction and celebrity in the neighbourhood.

Ganty Gutted. Gaunt; lean and lanky.

Gape Stick, Garpe Stick. (1) A large wooden spoon, to which it is necessary to open the mouth wide. (2) Also to feed young fowl [W. R.]. (3) To stare and gape. (4) To go garping about, to wander listlessly [M. C. H. B.].

***Gardene.** Guardian (N. Essex) [C. D.].

***Garget.** (1) A distemper affecting the throats and udders of cattle or pigs [F. J. B.] [Johnson]. A disease incident to calves [Marshall]. (2) Pigeon berry [M. C. H. B.].

***Gargut Root.** The root of hellebore [Marshall].

Garle. To mar butter in the making, by handling in summer with hot hands. This turns it to a curd-like substance, with spots and streaks of paler colour, instead of the uniformly smooth consistency and golden hue which it ought to have. Johnson says 'mottled or streaked from mismanagement.'

Gartle-head. A thoughtless person.

Gartless. Heedless, thoughtless, regardless.

***Gashful, Gastly.** Frightful (East, Halliwell).

Gast, or Gast Cow. A cow which does not produce a calf in the season. Otherwise a **Farrow Cow**, q. v. Also applied to mares [F. J. B.].

Gast Bird. A single partridge in the shooting season (Suff., Halliwell).

Gat. An opening in the great sand-bank which lies at the back of the Yarmouth Roads. There are several, distinguished by names, as Fisherman's *gat*, &c.

***Gatless.** Half-witted, shiftless [*B. N.* 5].

Gatter Bush, Gattridge. The wild guelder-rose, *Viburnum opulus*, or the wild dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*, Lin.

Gault. (1) Brick earth. Occasionally any sort of heavy and adhesive earth. (2) A cavern. (3) A cavity caused by a sudden subsidence of earth or soil [*M. C. H. B.*].

Gavel, Gavin. (1) A sheaf of corn before it is tied up. (2) To collect mown corn into heaps in order to its being loaded. (3) A bundle of hay ready for cutting [*B. N.* 40].

Gawp. To gape very wide, to stare with a sort of idiotic wonder.

***Gay.** (1) Many-coloured. 'My leg is *gay*' is said of an inflamed leg [*C. S. P.*]. (2) Also applied to animals in the sense of pied [*J. H. G.*].

Gay Cards. The cards in a pack which are painted with figures.

Gays. Prints to ornament books. The word is in Johnson on the sole authority of L'Estrange, who was a Norfolk man, and not infrequently betrays it. Frequently applied to coarse engravings pasted on cottage walls [Spur.].

Ge. To go [? W. R.]. Ex. 'This does not *ge* well with that.' 'He and she will never *ge* together,' meaning it is an ill-suited match [W. C., Jen.]. It may be added here that when to make our draught-horses go on we call indifferently *ge-ho* or *ge-wo*! This is sad confusion, and we ought to know better; for *ge-ho*, being interpreted, means *go stop*, and *ge-wo* is *go go*. We express ourselves with much more propriety when we say *wooch-wo*, and *wo*, q. v.

***Gear-stuff.** Doctors' gear, medicine [M. C. H. B.].

***Gedless.** Thoughtless [C. S. P.].

Generals. The Archdeacon's Visitation. The diocese of Norwich seems to be the only one in which this popular name is used. It is to be presumed that everywhere the Visitation is officially called the Archdeacon's *General Court*.

***Gere.** Unintelligible stuff [Arderon]; or a confused heap.

Get. 'To *get* over the left shoulder,' to be a loser.

Giffle. To be restless, unquiet, fidgetty. It ought to be spelled with *g*, not *j*, as the Dictt. have it. 'Jiffling and jaffling' is still a phrase.

Gig. A trifling, silly, flighty fellow.

***Giglot.** Occurs in W. White's *Eastern England* as the feminine of the last word [W. R.].

***Gill.** A pair of timber wheels [Marshall]. A vehicle for conveying timber, consisting of two wheels, a strong axle-tree supporting a very stout bar, on which the timber is slung, and shafts.

Gilver. To ache, to throb. Possibly a softening of **Culver**.

***Gim** and **Gin.** For 'give' and 'gave.' 'Tom, will you *gim* me that there ball?' 'Tom, he *gin* it to me' [Johnson].

Gim, Gimmy. Spruce, neat, smart. But probably the common slang word 'jimmy' [W. R.].

Gimble. To grin or smile. Johnson has **Gimling, Giggling.**

Gimmers [sometimes **Gimmels**, W. R.]. Small hinges; as those of a box or cabinet; or even of the parlour door. Leather hinges [C. W. B.].

***Gimption.** Brittle, of a machine or toy [Spur].

***Gimsering.** Carving or making any small things in brass, wood, iron, &c. [Arderon].

Gimson. A gimcrack.

***Gin** or **Jin.** The entrails of a calf preserved with raisins, currants, lemon-peel, &c., and made into a pie called a *gin* pie; 'all gone, skin and *gin*' [Johnson].

***Girn.** To sneer, to make faces [Johnson].

Give. (1) 'To *give* one white-foot,' to coax him. The phrase is certainly allusive to the fawning of a dog. (2) 'To *give* one the seal of the day,' to greet civilly with a salutation suitable to the hour of meeting, as 'good morning,' or 'good evening.' Our phrase is general, and exactly equivalent to '*give* you good time of day,' in Shaks. (3) 'To *give* grant,' to allow authoritatively. The Justice, the overseer, or anybody else in authority, is often solicited to '*give* grant,' that such or such a thing may be done.

***Gladden.** (1) Or gladden bushes, bulrushes [W. R.]. Marshall says large and small catstail. (2) *Typha latifolia* [M. C. H. B.].

***Glaze-worm.** Glow-worm [M. C. H. B.].

***Gleave.** An eel-spear [W. G. W.].

Glemth, Glent, Glint. A glimpse, a short and slight view.

***Gloat**, or **Glout**. A species of eel [*B. N.* 77].

Glouse. A strong gleam of heat, from sunshine or a blazing fire; also Scot. spong [Johnson].

***Glowisy**. Heavy, oppressive. ‘The day fare so *glowsy* like’ [Em.].

Glusky. Sulky in aspect.

***Glut Wedge**. A quoin or wedge of hard wood, to widen the cleft made by the iron wedge [Johnson].

Gly-halter. A halter or bridle with blinkers, as those of draught-horses.

***Glys**. Blinkers.

***Gnatling**. Very much engaged about trifles, busy doing nothing [Johnson].

Goaf. A rick of corn in the straw laid up in a barn: if in the open air it is a **Stack**. Johnson says the corn at the bay or end of the barn.

***Goafe**, or **Gofe**. A corn mow [Arderon and Cull. Haw.].

Goaf-flap. A wooden beater to knock the ends of the sheaves, and make the *goaf* or stack more compact and flat. In Suffolk the *goaf-flap* is seldom or never used; but it is a standing joke on the 1st of April to send a boy, or a silly fellow, to borrow a *goaf-flap*, and the messenger invariably ‘runs the gauntlet’ of all the servants and labourers at the farm-house to which he is sent.

***Goaf-horse**. The horse ridden upon corn deposited in a barn so as to compress it [Spur.].

Goaf-stead. Every division of a barn in which a *goaf* is placed. A large barn has four or more. The threshing-floor is called the **Middle-stead**.

Goave. To stow corn in a barn [Pe.]. Ex. ‘Do you intend to stack this wheat, or to *goave* it?’

Gob. (1) The mouth. Ex. ‘Shut your *gob*’ [Br.]. A great talker is said ‘to have the gift of the *gob*’ [*gab*?]. (2) A large mouth-filling morsel, particularly of something

greasy. Ex. 'A *gob* of fat, suet, bacon, pudding, or dumpling, well soaked in dripping, which will easily slip down.' (3) Metaph. A considerable lump of something not eatable. By 'such a *gob* of money,' our countryman must have meant, as we still mean, by the very same phrase, a good round sum. (4) To expectorate [M. C. H. B.].

***Go, a.** To ride, run away [Arderon].

***Go, to.** To follow a business or calling, e. g. 'my son *go* by water,' gets his living on the water [Spur].

***Gobbity.** Pleasant to the taste [J. H. G.].

Gobble. Noisy talk.

Gobbler. A turkey-cock.

***Goer.** Thick mire or dirt, such as are in the kennels [Arderon]. See **Gore**.

Golden-knop. The lady fly, otherwise golden bug.

***Golder.** A chat [M. C. H. B.].

Goles, Gosh, Goms. Foolish and very vulgar evasions of profane oaths, all including the Sacred Name, combined with some other word or words.

***Gollder.** Low vulgar language, loud and vociferous [Johnson].

***Gollop Ale.** Ale made in a copper from malt and water simply boiled [M. C. H. B.].

Golls. (1) Fat chops; or ridges of fat on the fleshy parts of a corpulent person. It is in Johnson, with authorities, as used contemptuously for hands; paws. It is not known to us in that sense. (2) Pendent matter hanging from children's noses, sometimes called lambs' legs [Johnson].

***Gommerel.** A fool [M. C. H. B.].

***Gon.** For given. 'It was *gon* me' [Spur].

***Gong.** The ringe or rickles of corn or hay collected in the field by a horse or other rake [Johnson].

Good-doing. (1) Charitable in various modes. Ex. 'The parson's daughters are very *good-doing* young women.' (2) To put flesh or fat on rapidly. (3) Of land in good working order. (4) Of roads in good state for walking [M. C. H. B.].

Good Mind, Good Skin. Many combinations of the adjective *good*, with different substantives, are detailed in Johnson; but these two are not among them. They both express good humour. Ex. 'He is not in a *good mind*,' or 'he is in a *bad skin* to-day.'

Good'n, Goody. Contractions of **Good Man** and **Good Wife** (the first sometimes farther contracted to **Go'on**).

Good Tidily. Reasonably, pretty well. Tolerably, pretty middling [Spur.].

Good Tidy. The adverb *good*, in its sense of 'reasonably,' or 'not amiss,' as given by Johnson, does not satisfy us without the addition of *tidy*, which in strictness means **Timely**, from A. S. *tid*. Ex. 'She stayed a *good tidy* stound,' i. e. 'a good while.' It has not, however, always a perceptible connexion with time. Ex. 'This is a *good tidy* crop,' i. e. a pretty good one. 'He slapped him *good-tidily*.'

***Goolie, or Guler.** The yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*) [M. C. H. B.].

***Gophering Irons.** For crimping linen [M. C. H. B.].

Gore. (1) Mire. 'Slush and *gore*' are generally mentioned together. The former expresses the thin, the latter the thick part of the mire. See **Goer**. (2) The same as **scoot**.

Gore Blood. Clotted, congealed blood. 'All of a *gore*,' or 'all of a *gore of blood*.'

Gosgood. Yeast [Sir T. Browne]. Ray says that in his time it was in use also in Kent. The word is now utterly extinct.

- Goslin.** The male catkin of different species of *Salix*.
- Gotch.** (1) A large coarse ewer or pitcher. (2) Also a disease to which rabbits are liable [M. C. H. B.].
- Gotch-belly.** A fair round belly, much resembling the protuberance of a *gotch*.
- Go-to-bed-at-noon.** The apposite name of the common goatsbeard.
- *Gouch, Gush, Gulch.** 'It came down gulch,' swop, flop, all of a heap [M. C. H. B.].
- *Gour.** Voracious [M. C. H. B.].
- Gow.** Let us go; an abbreviation of **Go we**, the plural imperf. of the verb to go. It implies, 'but let us all go together.' A farmer in Suffolk, speaking of the difference between the old farmers' wives and the modern ones, observed that 'when his mother called the maids at milking-time, she never said go, but *gow*.'
- *Grabble.** To resist, to contend, to grapple with [Johnson].
- Grain.** To gripe the throat; to strangle. **Grane** [Spur.].
Greened [*B. N.* 6]
- *Grainer.** A vat used in tanning—in the second operation. It is filled with a strong solution of pigeons' dung to destroy the effects of the lime on the hide [Johnson].
- *Graned.** A sheep whose wool is a mixture of black and white, or speckled, is called a *graned* sheep [Johnson].
- *Grassing.** The grassing requires about five weeks, and if there are showers constantly turning thrice a week, if not twice. This is always on grass land [C. D.].
- Grattan.** Stubble [Johnson].
- *Graycoat.** An epithet applied to an agent employed to collect tithes [J. H. G.].
- Graze.** To become covered with the growth of grass.
- Grease.** A faint and dim suffusion over the sky, not amounting to positive cloudiness, and supposed to indicate approaching rain.

Greenolf. (1) The greenfinch, or, more properly, green grosbeak, *Parus viridus*, Lin. (2) *Loxia chloris* [M. C. H. B.].

***Green Way.** A road over turf between hedges, usually without gates [W. R.].

Green Weed. The dyer's broom, *Genista tinctoria*, Lin.

Graft, Grift. To graft.

Grewin. A greyhound.

Grey-backs. Scaup ducks (*Fuligula marila*) [M. C. H. B.].

***Grey-bird.** An English partridge [M. C. H. B.].

***Grey-coat Parson.** An impropiator; or, the tenant who hires the tithes.

***Grey-duck or Hearth-duck.** Gadwell (Stevenson) [M. C. H. B.].

***Grey-gulls.** Immature herring- and saddle-back gulls [M. C. H. B.]

Grigs. Small eels.

Grimble. To begrime. Grumbled in the same sense is stronger, implying a thicker coat of dirt.

Grimmer. A pond or mere, of considerable extent, but of such moderate depth as to have much of its surface covered with weeds, appearing to the eye a *green mere*.

Grindle. A small and narrow drain for water. But Drindle is a better word, q.v.

***Grip.** A shallow drain [Cull. Haw.]. Grup [Em. and B. N. 28, 36].

***Gripple.** A small drain, stream, or beck [Johnson]. Surely a diminution of 'grip' [W. R.].

Grissens. Stairs or staircase.

***Grit.** To take work by contract=great [F. J. B.].

***Grittle.** Corn just broken or cracked. Oatmeal so done is called Grits or Grots [Johnson].

Groaning. A lying-in.

Groaning Cake. A cake made on such occasions, with which about as many superstitious tricks are played as with bride-cake.

***Ground.** Go to ground, to defecate [M. C. H. B.].

Ground Firing. Roots of trees and bushes, taken as a sort of perquisite by the labourers who stub them, and used for fuel.

Ground Gudgeon. A small fish, adhering by its mouth to stones at the bottom of brooks and shallow rivulets; the loche, otherwise called ground-bait, being used to catch pike or perch. It is *Cobitis barbatula*, Lin.

Ground Lark. (1) What species of lark is meant is not easy to determine, for all our indigenous species build their nests on the ground. Any, rather than the skylark, which soars to a vast height from the ground, or the woodlark, which perches and sings on boughs. (2) Meadow Pipit [M. C. H. B.].

Ground Rain. A plentiful but gradual fall of rain, which works its way deep into the ground.

Grout. A sort of thin mortar poured into the interstices of building materials, as flints or other substances of small size and irregular shape, which cannot be laid even. They are confined with a wooden frame till the *grout* is incorporated with them, and fixed. Then the frame is removed, and another portion of wall formed in like manner.

Grub. (1) Idle, nonsensical talk. (2) Food. (3) To pick up a living in mean haphazard ways.

Grubblings. Phr. 'To lie *grubblings*,' i. e. grovelling, with the face downwards.

Grub Felling. Felling of trees by undermining them, and cutting away all their roots.

***Grub Stubbling.** Half chop off, half stub a tree [H. B.].

Gruffle. To make a sort of growling noise in the throat, as men are wont to do in sleep or in drink. In fact, it is a diminutive of **Growl**.

Grunny. The snout of a hog.

Grup, Groop. A trench, not amounting in breadth to a ditch. If narrower still, it is a **Grip**; if extremely narrow, a **Gripple**.

Grutch. To grudge. An old word with us, and occurs in the Lynn Guild Certificate, temp. Richard II [W. R.].

***Guards.** 'Drawing the *guards*.' Just ready to fight [W. R.].

***Gudgeon.** A small axle [G. E.].

***Guler.** Gulefinch or yellowhammer [E. S. T.].

Gull. (1) To sweep away by force of running water. Ex. 'The bank has been *gulled* down by the freshes,' q. v. (2) A breach or hole made by the force of a torrent. (3) Also a brook thickly overgrown with underwood or brushwood [H. C.].

Gulp. (1) The young of any animal in its softest and tenderest state. Can the meaning be (hyperbolically) that it looks as if it might be swallowed, taken down at a *gulp*? *Gulp*-o'-the-nest, the smallest of the brood. (2) A very short, squabby, diminutive person. (3) A very severe blow or fall; enough to beat the sufferer to a mummy. Here is enough of association. But in this sense it must be taken as a variation of **Culp**, which we use in its proper sense, and q. v.

Gulsh. (1) Mud. (2) A heavy fall. (3) Plump, souse, &c., applied to the fall.

Gulsher. A heavy fall [B. N. 56].

Gulsky. Corpulent and gross.

Gumtion. Understanding.

Gurn. To grin like a dog.

Gush. A gust of wind.

Gussock. A strong and sudden gush of wind.

***Guy.** A feint or trick [Johnson].

Gye. A name of different weeds growing among corn. In some places *Ranunculus arvensis*, Lin. is so called, and in others, different species of *Galium*; sufficient diversity. And see *N. and Q.*, 4th Ser. viii. p. 108.

Gyle. Wort.

***Gyp.** (1) To cheat, to trick [Johnson]. (2) Cambridge college-servants. So called from their vulture-like propensities [M. C. H. B.].

***Hack.** (1) Probably havock, e. g. a flock of sheep playing hack [W. B.]. (2) Birds play hack with fruit-trees [F. J. B.].

Hack, Half-hack. A hatch, a door divided across.

Hack. (1) To stammer, to cut words in pieces. (2) To cough faintly and frequently.

Hackering. Stuttering [*B. N.* 88].

Hackle. To shackle, or tether beasts, to prevent their running away.

Hack Slaverling. Stammering and sputtering, like a dunce at his lesson.

Haggy. Applied to the broken and even surface of the soil, when in a moist state. Were it dried and hardened by sun or frost, it would be **Hobbly**. Rough, uneven as a road having large stones laid upon it, or deep uneven ruts [Johnson].

Haifer. To toil.

Hain. To heighten [W. R.]. To rise in price.

***Hainer.** The master who holds or sustains the expenses of the feast [Johnson].

Hait-wo! A word of command to horses in a team, meaning, 'go to the left'; for *wo*, in this case, is not stop, but

go, by the commutability of *w* and *g* in A. S. words. This was horse language in the fourteenth century. *Ch.* 'Heit Scot! Heit, Broc!' which, by the way, are names still given to cart-horses.

Hake. (1) A pothook. The progress is hook, hoke, *hake*. But this is inverted order. (2) Now chiefly used for a kind of gate which hangs over the kitchen fire, or another utensil which hangs down the chimney, both used for suspending pots and boilers [Spur.]. A horse is said to *hake* at plough when he works heartily, doing more than his share [Johnson]. (3) Hooks generally [W. R.]. (4) To toil, particularly in walking. There is an obvious connexion in sense with *hack* and *hackney*. It is often joined with **Hatter**, q. v. Ex. 'He has been *haking* and *hattering* all day long.'

***Hale.** (1) A long range or pile of bricks set out to dry in the open air before being burned [Johnson]. (2) Mangold clamp [M. C. H. B.]. (3) A heap of anything [Em.].

***Half Fowl.** Any wild fowl other than mallard [M. C. H. B.].

***Half-hack.** A hatch, a door divided into two parts.

Half-hammer. The game of 'hop, step, and jump.'

Half-rocked. Oafish, silly. It seems to imply that a poor creature's education as a simpleton was begun even in his cradle by his careless nurse.

***Haller.** To halloo. To 'haller hold yer,' is to warn the man on the top of the wagon to hold tight whilst the wagon is being moved from shock to shock in loading up corn in the harvest field. A boy rides the horse and 'haller hold'yer' [M. C. H. B.].

***Hallorin.** To shout, loud call [G. E.].

Hallowday. A holiday.

***Hamper.** To impede [M. C. H. B.]. 'I 'ont be *hampered* up along o' you.'

***Hample Trees.** The bars by which horses draw a plough, &c. [Spur.]. Hames or Hameltrees [Johnson].

***Hancer.** The heron [G. E.].

Hand. To sign. Ex. 'They made me *hand* a paper.' (2) Performance. It is the eleventh sense of the word in Johnson, and nothing is commoner than to speak of making a good or a bad hand of any undertaking. With us the phrase, in the latter sense, admits no qualifying epithet. To 'make a *hand* on,' is to make waste of, to spoil or destroy. Ex. 'He has made a *hand* of all he had, he has wasted his whole property.'

***Handhawk.** A plasterer's tool on which he lays the plaster [Johnson].

Hand-over-head. (1) Thoughtlessly extravagant. (2) Hemp is said to be dressed '*hand-over-head*,' when the coarse part is not separated from the fine.

***Handsel.** A helping hand [M. C. H. B.]. A start [B. N. 71].

***Handsel.** To inaugurate, to begin. To put the first coin into a collection [M. C. H. B.].

Hand-smooth. Uninterruptedly, without obstacle. Also, entirely. Ex. 'He ate it up *hand-smooth*.'

Handstaff. The handle of a flail. See **Swingel**.

***Handstaff-cap.** The swivel that joins handle and swingel [W. B.].

Hang. (1) A crop of fruit. 'A good tidy *hang* of apples.' (2) A declivity.

***Hangy.** A clayey soil when wet is *hangy* [Spur.].

Hanging Level. A regular and uninterrupted declivity, an inclined plane.

***Hang on to.** To scold. 'I'll hang on to him properly when I catch him' [C. S. P.].

Hang Sleeve. A dangler, an officious but unmeaning suitor.

Hang Such. A worthless fellow, a fit candidate for a halter.

Hank. (1) A fastening for a door or gate. (2) A small quantity of twine, yarn, &c, not rolled in a ball, but doubled over in lengths, is called a hank.

Hap. To cover or wrap up.

Happing. Covering, wrappers, warm clothing.

Hap Harlot. A coarse coverlit.

Harber. The hornbeam or hardbeam.

Hards. (1) Coarse flax, otherwise **Tow-hards**. (2) The very hard cinders commonly called iron cinders. The calx of pit coal imperfectly vitrified by intense heat [M. S.].

***Harkany.** A job. Ex. 'I have finished my harkany' [M. C. H. B.].

***Harness.** Leathern defences for the hands and legs of hedgers, to protect them from the thorns [Spur.].

Harnsey. A heron. See **Hornsey**, a young heron [E. S. T.].

Harnsey Guttled. Lank and lean, like a harnsey.

Harren. (1) Made of hair, q.d. *hairen*. 'A *harren* brum' is a hair broom. (2) Herring is so pronounced [M. C. H. B.].

Harriage. Confusion. The *i* is to be sunk in pronunciation, as in carriage and marriage. Ex. 'They are all up at *harriage*.' I think I have heard that, in the south part of Suffolk, the phrase, 'He is gone to *Harwich*' (alike in pronunciation), means he is gone to rack and ruin. Johnson has it **Harridge**.

***Harry Denchman.** The Danish crow [W. G. W.].

***Hartree.** The vertical part of a gate which claps against the gatepost [Spur.]. Johnson has it, the upright wood at that end of a gate to which the irons are fixed, and spells it **Heart-tree**.



Harvest Lord. The principal reaper, who goes first, and whose motions regulate those of his followers.

Harvest Lady. The second reaper in the row, who supplies, or supplied, my lord's place on his occasional absence, but does not seem to have been ever so regularly greeted by the title, except on the day of harvest-home.

Hase. The heart, liver, &c., of a hog, seasoned, wrapped up in the omentum and roasted.

***Hasel.** See **Haysele**.

Hassock. Coarse grass growing in rank tufts in boggy ground.

Hassock Head. A shock-head, a bushy and entangled growth of coarse hair.

***Hatch.** A gate. A half *hatch*, where a horse may go but a cart cannot [E. S. T.].

Hatter. To harass and exhaust with fatigue.

***Haughty Weather.** Windy weather [Marshall].

Havel. (1) The beard of barley. (2) The slough of a snake.

***Havel and Slaie.** Parts of the fittings of a weaver's loom [W. R.].

Haw. The ear of oats. Johnson spells it **Haugh**.

Hawkey or Horkey. The feast at harvest-home.

Hawkey-load. The last load of the crop, which, in simpler and ruder times, was always led home on the evening of the *hawkey*, with much rustic pageantry.

Hay. (1) A hedge, more particularly a clipped quickset hedge. It is most commonly pronounced as if it were in the Pl. N., or ather as if it were spelled *haze*. In Suffolk it is always pronounced **Hay** [Forby]. (2) A rabbit-net [Cull. Haw.].

Hay-crome. No rustic implement is now literally called by this name, but a metaphorical use of the word is very

common. The characters scrawled by an awkward penman are likened to '*hay-cromes* and pitchforks,' as they more generally are to 'pot-hooks.'

***Hay-goaf.** Hay mow.

Hay-jack. (1) The lesser reedsparrow, or sedgebird of Penn. (2) The Whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*) [M. C. H. B.].

Hay Net. (1) A hedge net. A long low net, to prevent hares or rabbits from escaping to covert in or through hedges. (2) Hang net [M. C. H. B.].

Haysele. The season of making hay.

Haze. To dry linen, &c., by hanging it up in the fresh air, properly on a hedge. But that circumstance is not essential. Indeed, anything so exposed is said to be *hazed*, as rows of corn or hay, when a brisk breeze follows a shower.

Hazle. To grow dry at top. Dim.

Head. (1) Face. We say 'I told him so to his *head*,' as old as Sh. [Forby]. (2) Bullocks are said to go at *head* when they have the first bite, in distinction to those who follow [Marshall].

Headache. The wild field-poppy.

Head Man. The chief hind on a farm.

Headswoman. A midwife.

Heads and Holls, Humps and Holls. Pell-mell, and topsyturvy. Prominences and hollows tumbled confusedly together; promiscuous confusion. Hills and Holls [W. R.].

Heap. A great number or quantity.

Heart. The stomach. 'A pain at the *heart*' means the stomach-ache.

***Hearth.** The island on Scoulton Mere is so called [M. C. H. B.].

***Heart Spoon.** The pit of the stomach. It is, no doubt, so called from the little hollow, or depression, near the point of the sternum.

- ***Heater.** The fork of a road [*B. N.* 88].
- ***Heavels.** Plain work in weaving [*Arderon*].
- ***Heck.** A half-door or latch [*Marshall*].
- ***Heckfor.** A heifer [*Marshall*].
- Hedge Accentor.** The hedgesparrow.
- ***Hedge-betty.** A hedgesparrow [*W. B.*].
- ***Hedge-pig.** A hedgehog [*W. R.*].
- ***Heel.** ‘You have got me by the *heel*.’ You have out-reached me [*Arderon*].
- ***Heft.** A handle of a knife, &c. [*G. E.*].
- ***Heft or Hift.** A lift or a push [*M. C. H. B.*].
- ***Hefty.** Blustering weather [*M. C. H. B.*].
- Heifker.** A heifer.
- Heigh’n.** To heighten. See **Hain**.
- Heir.** To inherit. Ex. ‘His son will *heir* his estate.’
- Help up.** To assist or support. It is commonly used ironically. Ex. ‘I am finely **HOLP UP**.’ O. E., ‘A man is well *holp up* that trusts in you.’
- Helve.** The handle of an axe.
- ***Hempland.** A little field or pightle attached to a cottage, so called from being used to grow hemp on [*Spur*].
- Hen Poller.** A loft for poultry to roost. Sometimes simply *poller*.
- Hen’s nose full.** A very minute quantity.
- ***Herbage.** The right of feeding or pasturage [*M. C. H. B.*].
- Hereaways.** Hereabouts.
- Herne.** A nook of land, projecting into another district, parish, or field. See **Hyrne**.
- ***Herring Spink.** (1) A bird often seen during the herring fishery. The golden-crested wren [*E. F. G.*]. (2) (*Regulus cristatus*) C. T. Booth [*M. C. H. B.*].

***Hess.** A quantity of yarn containing fourteen leas, or two skeins [Johnson].

***Het.** Past imp. of heat. Ex. 'I ha het the kittle.'

***Hey.** A hedge. See **Hay**.

***Heyhowing.** Thieving of yarn from the master weaver [Arderon].

Hick. To hop or spring.

Hickle, Heckle. (1) To dress flax; to break it into its finest fibres. (2) A comb to dress flax.

Hickler. A dresser of flax or hemp.

Hide. (1) To thresh; 'to curry the hide.' (2) Abdominal skin, e. g. 'Suck that into your hide' [M. C. H. B.].

***Hides.** Entrails prepared to make sausages in [Spur.].

Hiding. A beating.

***Hidlings.** At random [Spur.].

Higgle. (1) To be nice and tedious in bargaining. It is dimin. from **Haggle**, with a sense of contempt. It implies the most petty chaffering. (2) To effect by slow degrees, and by minute sparing and saving. The poor often talk of *higgl*ing up a pig, i. e. buying and fattening it up in that way.

***High.** Aristocratic, whilst **Low** = short in stature [M. C. H. B.].

***High Learned.** University-taught [C. S. P.].

***Highlows.** Half-boots [M. C. H. B.].

***High Surprizes.** High spirits; hoity toity [Spur.].

Hike. To go away. It is generally used in a contemptuous sense. Ex. 'Come, *hike*,' i. e. take yourself off; begone. Probably local pronunciation for 'hook' it [W. R.]. Johnson gives its meaning as to seek, search, or find; 'go, *hike* him up.'

Hild. The sediment of beer; sometimes used as an imperfect substitute for yeast. Better *hilds* [Spur.].

***Hilding.** Leaning or tilting, as a cask [Spur.].

***Hill.** A floating hover or piece of high ground entirely surrounded by water on the Broads [M. C. H. B.].

Himp. To limp. A variety rather than a corruption.

***Hinder.** Yonder [Spur. and Cull. Haw.].

Hingin. A hinge. Belg. *hengene*, *cardo*.

Hingle. (1) A small hinge. (2) A snare of wire; moving easily, and closing like a hinge. (3) To snare. Poachers *hingle* hares and rabbits.

***Hingling** is the term used for a snare for pheasants, made with one or with two wires [W. B.].

Hippany. A part of the swaddling-clothes of an infant; a wrapper for the hips.

***Hipstrap.** A strap which passes down near the hips of the horse, to support and hold up the trace [Johnson].

Hire. To borrow. We speak of 'hiring money' for taking it up at interest. And why not money as well as house or land? The interest is rent.

***Hirn.** A narrow line overhung with bushes [Johnson]. But I doubt this, and fancy Johnson merely noticed a place at the corner of the hyrne, q.v., which answered this description [W. R.].

***Hisen.** (1) To raise or advance the price of anything [Johnson]. This, too, I doubt. We always say 'hain' [W. R.]. (2) **His.** Ex.—

'He who takes what isn't his'n,

When he's cotched is sent to prison' [M. C. H. B.].

Hitch. (1) To change place. (2) To stop at [*N. and Q.*, 3rd Ser. iv. p. 363]. (3) To make room [Pr. Pa.]. (4) To jerk. (5) To twist, of rope. (6) Nautical phrase, 'half hitch' [M. C. H. B.].

***Hitchel** or **Hickel.** A hemp-dresser's comb [Spur.].

***Hitchel.** A kind of halter, for hitching a pony to a fence [W. B.].

***Hitcheler**, or **Hickler**. A hemp-dresser [Spur.].

Hithe. A small port.

Hithertoward. Towards this time, or place.

Hitty-missy. At random ; hit or miss.

Hob, Hub. (1) The nave of a wheel. (2) The flat ends of a kitchen range, or of a bath-stove ; not the back. (3) The mark to be thrown at in quoits and some other games. (4) The hilt or guard of a weapon. In general 'up to the *hub*' means as far as possible.

Hobbles. Roughness on a road or path, which causes passengers to hobble in their gait.

Hobble-de-poise. (1) Evenly balanced, so that any slight wavering is immediately recovered. If we had rocking stones in our country, we should describe them among ourselves as standing exactly *hobble-de-poise*. (2) Metaph., wavering in mind, unable to come to a determination.

***Hobbly**. Rough, rugged, stony [M. C. H. B.].

Hobby. A small horse ; synonymous with Pony.

Hobby-lanthorn. A will-o'-the-wisp ; from its motion, as if it were a lanthorn ambling and curvetting on the back of a *hobby*.

***Hocket**. To romp about foolishly [C. S. P.].

Hocs and Hoes. The feet and leg bones of swine.

***Hodman Hob**. A snail-shell [Spur.]. ? **Dodman** [W. R.].

***Hod**. A shell or skin, potato hod, bean hod. 'Hodding peas,' shelling peas [M. C. H. B.]

***Hodmedod**. A small snail [G. E.].

Hodding Spade. A sort of spade principally used in the fens, so shaped as to take up a considerable portion of earth entire, somewhat like a *hod*.

Hoddy. Pretty well in health and spirits, in tolerably good case. May it not be a corruption of **Hardy**?

***Hoffle.** To shuffle or hobble.

Hogget, Hog. A sheep a year old, before its first shearing [W. B.].

Hoglin. A homely article of pastry.

Hog-over-high. The game of leap-frog.

***Hogweed.** (1) Knotgrass. (2) Scarlet poppy and also sowthistle, thus called [M. C. H. B.].

Hoist. (1) A cough. (2) To cough. (3) To raise. Ex. 'The river is hoisted' or risen [M. C. H. B.].

Hoit-a-poit. Assuming airs of importance unsuitable to years or station.

Holie Verd. Holly used in the Christmas decoration of churches [Spur.].

Holl. (1) A ditch, particularly a dry one. This is the simple form; we also use the compounds **Deke-holl** and **Dike-holl**, i. e. a hollow or empty ditch. By no means necessarily a dry one [Spur.]. (2) Hollow, which, in strictness, is a compound of two adjectives.

***Holls.** The groin, legs, &c. 'Head and *holls*,' heads or tails [Spur.].

***Holped.** Helped [H. B.].

Holt. A small grove or plantation.

Holymas. All Saints' Day.

***Homer.** A very short plump skate [W. R.].

***Hommer.** A hammer [G. E.].

Honey Crach. A small plum, of luscious sweetness but little flavour.

***Hoogo.** A kind of taint in meat, &c., from too long keeping [Spur.]. *Haut gaut?*

***Hop and go one, or Dot and go one.** A lame man, a one-legged one who uses a crutch, which makes the dot or impression like a dot [M. C. H. B.].

Hop Crease. The game among boys, more commonly called Hop Scotch.

Hop-pole Marriage. A marriage just in time to save the legitimacy of a child. Also a Broomstick Marriage.

Hopping Giles. A common appellation of any one who limps. St. Giles was reputed the especial patron of cripples.

***Hoppintoad.** A toad [G. E.]. I think natterjack toads are so called [M. C. H. B.].

Hopple. A tether to confine the legs of beasts to prevent their escape, or to make them stand still. A beast tethered by having a fore foot tied to the opposite foot behind, is said to be *cross-hopples*.

Hoppling. Tottering, moving weakly and unsteadily; frequently applied to children. All these words are nearly allied to **Hobble**, and have certainly the same origin, q. v.

***Horder.** To hoard or lay up [G. E.].

***Horkey.** Better thus than **Hawkey**, for which see **Spur**.

***Horkey Load.** The last load of the harvest [F. C. H. in *N. and Q.*, 4th Ser. vi. p. 487].

Hornen. Made of horn. Ex. 'The *hornen* book.' 'A *hornen* spoon' [Jen.].

Hornpie. The lapwing.

Horns. The awns of barley. Though a corruption, not an unmeaning one.

***Hornsey.** A crane [Arderon]. This is an error for *hern-saw* or *heron* [W. R.].

Horse. (1) A seed or straw introduced into a cask, by means of which the liquor is stolen [Johnson]. (2) To work on a dead horse = to draw money on account before work is finished. (3) A dead freight = vacant space in chartered ship. (4) That is a horse of a very

different colour=that is a different matter altogether [M. C. H. B.].

***Horse Brambles.** Briars, wild rose [Marshall].

***Horsetree.** The whipple or swingle tree [Marshall].

Horse-ma-gog. Boisterously frolicsome.

Hose. The sheath or spathe of an ear of corn.

***Hose-in-hose.** A primrose or polyanthus with one corolla within another [M. C. H. B.].

***Hotkin.** A case for a sore finger [Arderon].

***Hotness.** Very hot. Ex. 'That makes some *hotness*' [Pr. Pa.].

Hot Pot. A mixture of warm ale and spirits.

***Houghses.** Feet or shoes of any one [Johnson]. I have often heard 'Huffs' used, but have thought it a corruption of 'Hoofs.' 'Take your clumsy *huffs* off the chair' [W. R.]. See **Houss**.

Hounce, or Houncer. The ornament of red and yellow worsted spread over the collars of horses in a team.

Houncings. Housings [Spur.].

***Houndings.** The housings of the harness [W. R.]. Covering the collar (Suff.) [E. S. T.].

House. (1) The family sitting-room, as distinguished from the other apartments [Gr.]. (2) To grow thick and compact, as corn does. If this have any relation to a house at all, it must be to the roof.

***House Dowly.** A tenderly brought up person [Johnson].

***Housen.** For houses [W. R.].

Houss. A contemptuous name for feet, as being like those of a beast's hoofs. [I cannot help thinking this is a transcriber's error for 'houffs' (hoofs). See **Houghses**—W. R.]. Miss Matthews, however, has 'Howshies or hoishies' for boots or feet.

Hoven. Swollen. Cattle are *hoven* by eating too much

green clover in a moist state, or other flatulent and succulent food. Turnips are *hoven* by rank and rapid growth in a strong wet soil.

***Hover.** A floating reed-bed [M. C. H. B.].

***Hover Spade.** A tongue-shaped spade for cutting turf for burning [M. C. H. B.].

***Hovvers, or Huvvers.** Dried flags for fuel, differing from Howes in being the upper cut, with the grass, reeds, &c. [Spur.].

***How-do-ye-do, Hullabaloo.** To make a pretty piece of work = to kick up a hullabaloo [M. C. H. B.].

***Hubs.** Hoofs [Spur.].

***Huckering.** To stammer [G. E.].

***Huckle.** To bend down with pain [Spur.].

***Huckle Bone.** The hip bone [Spur.].

Huckles. The hips.

Hudderin. A well-grown lad. If a Suffolk farmer (in East Suffolk at least) be asked how many male servants he keeps, his answer may probably be 'Two men and a *hudderin*.' (2) Large and loutish [G. E.].

***Huddle-me-close.** The side-bone of birds, not the merry-thought [M. C. H. B.].

Huff. (1) A dry, scurfy, or scaly incrustation on the skin. Also **Hoof** [Spur.]. (2) To scold, rate, or take to task. In O. E. a *huff*-cap is a swaggering blade. (3) In a temper. 'He is in a huff.'

Huffle, Huffles, Hufflins. A rattling in the throat in breathing. 'The death-ruffle' [Spur.].

***Huffs, Hoofs.** Men's feet [W. R.].

Huggy-me-close. The clavicle of a fowl; more commonly called the Merry-thought.

***Hugger-mugger.** Stingy [Pr. Pa.].

Hulk. (1) A lout, a lubber; one who, in vulgar phrase, seems to have 'more guts than brains.' (2) A gross overgrown fat fellow. (3) To pull out the entrails of a hare or rabbit. It does not appear to be applied to the exenteration of any other animal.

Hull. (1) To throw. It is pretty plainly a corruption of **Hurl**, and is therefore not to be spelled **Holl**, e. g. 'He *hulled* it into the holl' = He threw it into the ditch. (2) To take off the husks. 'To hull the banes' = 'To shill the paas' [Spur.].

***Hullett.** A brook with woody banks [C. S. P.].

Hulls. The husks of peas, pulse, beans, &c. [Spur.].
Gooseberries [Em.].

Hull and Hullchin. A broad, thick piece of bread and meat or other victual [Johnson]. Often **Hunchin** [A. E. R.].

***Hullpoke.** A bed made with oat flites [C. W. B.].

Hullup. To vomit, viz. to hurl up your food.

***Hullyly.** Wholly. 'That du *hullyly* stam me' = That puts me to a nonplus [M. C. H. B.].

Hulver. Holly.

Hulver-headed. Stupid, muddled, confused, as if the head were enveloped in a *hulver* bush.

Hume. A hymn. This word is curiously puzzling.

Hummer. (1) To begin to neigh. The gentle and pleasing sound which a horse utters when he hears the corn shaken in the sieve, or when he perceives the approach of his companion, or groom. (2) Frequentative of hum [M. C. H. B.].

Hump. (1) A contemptible quantity, a poor pittance. (2) Ill-temper. Ex. 'He has got the *hump*.'

Hunch. (1) A lift, or shove. 'Give me a *hunch*, Tom,' said an elderly East Anglian matron, somewhat corpulent, to her stout footman, who stood grinning behind

her, while she was endeavouring to climb into her carriage. (2) A thick slice of bread and cheese [C. H. E. W.].

***Hunchin.** See **Hull**.

Hunch Weather. Cold weather, which makes men hunch up their shoulders, and animals contract their limbs, and look as if they were *hunch-backed*.

Hunger Poisoned. Famished, unhealthy from want of sufficient nourishment. In Suffolk, *hunger-poisoned* is applied solely to misers.

***Hurdle, Hox, or Huddle.** To thread the hind legs of rabbits [M. C. H. B.].

Hurry. A small load of corn or hay got up in haste, from apprehension of rain.

***Hutch.** (1) A chest [C. S. P.]. (2) An iron chest in which the registers are kept [C. D.].

Hutkin. A case or sheath for a sore finger. Otherwise and generally called a **Cot**. See **Hotkin**. **Hoodkin**, a little hood [Spur.].

Huvel or Hoofel. The feet. Hence **Huvelling**, leaving dirty marks. 'I've just cleaned the place, and you've come *huvelling* about' [W. B.].

***Hyrne.** A corner, the portion of the village situated in an angle or corner [E. S. T.].

***Hyter Sprite.** A beneficent fairy, not a ghost. Also antics, 'high surprizes' [Em.].

Ice Bone. A part of the rump of beef. The **Aitch-** or **Edge-bone** [E. S. T.].

Ichon. Each one. Ex. '*Ichon* on'em.'

***Iller.** More, 'more *iller*' is worse [Arderon].

***Imber.** Numbers [Arderon].

Imitate. To attempt, to endeavour, to make as if. Ex. A child or a sick person *imitated* to walk, or to do something else, which he proves unable to accomplish.

***Imp.** A child. Ex. 'I was afraid the poor *imp* would have been frizzled.'

***Inards.** Inwards, entrails, the inward part [M. C. H. B.].

Inder. A great number or quantity of valuable things. Ex. 'He is worth an *inder* of money.' India?

Indifferent. Not merely middling, neuter, neither good nor bad, but positively bad.

***Ing.** A common pasture or meadow [Ray].

***Ingain.** Profit in buying and selling [W. B.].

***In general.** Generally, in a general way [M. C. H. B.].

***Innocent.** Rather half-witted, not by any means the same as harmless; e. g. 'He's a rare simple *innocent*.'

Inward-maid. The housemaid in a farm-house, who has no work in the dairy, &c.

Iron-sided. Hardy, rough, unmanageable. A boy who fears nobody, and plays all sorts of mischievous tricks, is called an *iron-sided* dog.

***Ivory.** Ivy (N. Ess.) [C. D.].

***Jack.** A farthing [Johnson].

***Jack-o'lantern.** *Ignis fatuus*, Will-o'-the-wisp. One seen at East Ruston, 1890. Also called lantern-man [M. C. H. B.].

***Jacky Breezer.** (1) A dragon-fly [Spur.]. (2) More usually Tom Breezer, plural Breezes [M. C. H. B.].

***Jacob.** A small frog [C. S. P.].

Jade. (1) A horse. We do not always use it in a contemptuous sense, as it is in general use. (2) A horse that will not work well up to the collar [M. C. H. B.].

***Jaffling.** Jiffling.

Jag. An indefinite quantity, but less than a load, of hay or corn in the straw. Johnson says 'a quantity of hay or corn in the straw, or thorns, faggots, &c., any of which

is three courses upon a waggon and topping up. As Major Moor observes, a *jag* and a bargain are as one.' And as to the meaning (of this sentence) it's what you please [W. R.].

***Jam.** Of clay. *Vide* Webster [H. B.].

Jamb. (1) A mass of masonry in a building, or of stone or other mineral in a quarry or pit, standing upright, and more or less distinct from neighbouring or adjoining parts. (2) To squeeze or to walk, e.g. Some one has been jamping here afore us=Some one has walked on these ronds before us, looking for snipe. (Jacks lay till you almost jamb on to them.) (3) 'To jamb the ronds,' to hunt them for eggs or snipe, &c. [M. C. H. B.].

Jammock. (1) To beat, squeeze, crush, pummel, or trample into a soft mass. Intens. of Jam. (2) A soft, pulpy substance.

***Jannock.** (1) Fair, honourable, or straightforward [W. R.]. (2) A cake baked on the hearth [Spur.].

Jatter. (1) To split into shivers. (2) To jolt [Johnson].

***Jaffle.** Idle discourse of an indecent or malicious character [E. S. T.]. *Sed quaere.* See **Jiffing**.

Jay-fulfer or **Felt.** The fieldfare (*S. pilaris*) [M. C. H. B.].

***Jeldered up.** Severely bruised [Johnson].

Jeroboam. A capacious bowl or goblet, otherwise and more generally called a **Joram**.

Jet. (1) A very large ladle to empty a cistern. (2) To jet, to take out with a jet [F. J. B.].

Jib. The under lip. Of a whimpering child it is said 'he hangs his *jib*.'

Jibbet. To put a toad or a hedgehog to a cruel death, by placing it on one end of a balanced plank, and striking the other smartly, so as to send the poor animal high into the air, and of course to kill it by the fall. In some counties it is called **Fillipping**.

Jibby. A frisky, gadding, flaunting wench, full of fantastical and affected airs, and dressed in flashy finery.

Jibby Horse. A showman's horse decorated with parti-coloured trappings, plumes, streamers, &c. It is sometimes transferred to a human subject.

***Jibe, Gibe.** To make a fool of, to turn, nautically of the boat-sail or bowsprit [M. C. H. B.].

***Jib Fork.** A two-pronged fork of the length used in harvest [Johnson].

***Jiccop.** To move or disturb a seat [G. E.].

***Jiffing.** Fidgety [W. R.].

Jiggs. Small dregs or sediment, as in a pot of coffee or a bottle of physic [M. S.].

Jig-by-jowl. Phr., close together. Apparently a corruption of a phrase more general, 'Cheek-by-jowl.' But Jun. admits, and we use it.

Jill-hooter, Jilly-hooter. An owl. Jill is a female name, formerly very common. Madge is another familiar appellative of the same animal. Billy-wix is a third, which should belong to the male bird; but it does not appear that difference of sex is at all regarded.

Jill or Jim. A machine with two wheels for carrying timber; otherwise, and in Norfolk most frequently, called a *Jill*. The *Drug*, q. v., is in many parts called a *Timber-jill* [a drug is a two-wheeled carriage]. See *Gill*.

***Jimmer Hinges.** Leathern hinges [C. W. B.].

***Jip.** To trick, cheat, or impose upon [Johnson].

***Joalies.** Young herrings [E. F. G.].

Joan's Silver Pin. A single article of finery, produced occasionally and ostentatiously, among dirt and sluttiness.

***Job.** To peck with a sharp strong beak [Pr. Pa.].

Jogging. A protuberance in sawn wood, probably where

the saw was *joggled* and thrown out of the line, by a knot or some accident.

***Joist.** Joist cattle are those of other persons taken in to pasture [Cull. Haw.]. Possibly a corruption of **Agist** [W. R.].

***Joll.** (1) To peck [W. G. W.]. (2) To jolt.

***Jollick**, or **Jonnick**. Right. 'That's not *jollick*' [Johnson]. This is another example of the interchanging of *ll* for *nn*. No doubt it is the same word as **Jannock**, q. v.

***Jolly.** A jolly man = a stout man [F. J. B.].

Joram. Br., &c. *Vide* **Jeroboam**.

Joseph. A very old-fashioned riding-coat for women, scarcely now to be seen or heard of.

Joss, Jostle. To make room by standing or sitting close.

Jostling Block, Jossing Block. A horse-block, to which the horse must be made to *joss* as close as possible, and to stand quite still for the convenience of mounting.

Jot. Plump, downright. Ex. 'He came down *jot* upon his rump.' Also for the paunch; sometimes the breech [Spur.].

Jot, Jotter. To jolt roughly. The latter, indeed, is somewhat stronger than the former, and a sort of frequentative.

Jot, Jot-cart, is properly a cart of which the body is set flat, or *jot*, on the axle, in immediate contact, without anything to give it play. It is used, however, with some latitude, for any cart of very rough motion.

Jot-gut. The intestinum rectum, in which the largest and finest hog's puddings are made.

Jottee. A delicate dimin. or softening of *jot*, or *jot-cart*, meaning a vehicle approaching to a gig, or park chair, as nearly as the statutable price of a taxed cart will admit.

Jounce. To bounce, thump, and jolt, as rough riders are wont to do.

Journey. The time a man is at plough, generally about six hours. Properly it means a day's work. Sometimes, however, the plough is at work nine hours, and then two *journeys* in the day are taken.

Jower. To exhaust with fatigue, as from a day's labour, or travel. Ex. 'She came home right on *jowered* out.'

***Jowiney.** The time a man is at plough [Pr. Pa.].

Jowl. (1) To peck furiously, or strike hard with a pointless instrument. 'Them old crows hev been rarely a jowlin o' them turnips' [Em.]. To strike with a sharp one is to *job*, q. v. (2) The head or skull [Spur.].

Jub. The slow heavy trot of a sluggish horse [M. S.].

Jug. To squat, and nestle close together, as partridges at night.

Julk. To give a sound like liquor shaken in a cask not quite full. Otherwise *yulk*. No doubt a word fabricated from sound.

Jum. A sudden jolt or concussion, from encountering an obstacle unnoticed; for instance, driving a carriage against a large stone, or taking a post in brisk motion; also a heavy loss in cattle or money [Johnson].

***Jumper, Doppet or Dopler.** A thick jersey [M. C. H. B.].

***Jump it.** To understand it [Johnson].

***Kane.** Water at low tide between the outer sandbank and the beach. 'I shall bathe in the *kane*' [B. N. 26].

***Karma.** 'Mother,' a fungoid growth on jam, vinegar, &c. [M. C. H. B.].

***Ka-there, or Kith-there, or Karinder.** An expression calling or requiring the attention of others to something, e. g. 'Ka there, if hare beent John Thompson cum to that far' [Johnson].

Kedge. Brisk, active. This is Sir Thomas Browne's spelling. We pronounce it **Kidge** or **Kidgy**, and apply it exclusively, or nearly so, to hale and cheerful old persons.

***Keel.** A kind of boat chiefly employed on the Yare [Spur.]. Compare the Newcastle *keels*. Now very rare; they differ from wherries by their mast being stepped amidships [W. R.].

***Keeler.** A shallow tub. See **Killer**.

Keep. (1) To associate, to keep company with. (2) To lodge, to keep residence, or abode. For this we have academical authority. Inquire of anybody you meet in the court of a college at Cambridge your way to Mr. A.'s room, you will be told that he *keeps* on such a staircase, up so many pairs of stairs, doors to the right or left. (3) To persevere [Spur.].

Keep. Food for cattle. Ex. 'I am short of *keep* for my cows.'

Keeping-room. The general sitting-room of the family, the common parlour.

***Keesle**, or **Schisle.** A boy's taw, formed from a schistus kind of stone found in the clay [Johnson]. Boys talk of *chiselling* at marbles, by which they mean swindling, taking unfair advantage. It is frequently heard in that sense. 'You are an old *chiseller*.' 'He *chiselled* me out of it' [A. E. R.].

Kell. (1) The omentum or caul of a slaughtered beast. (2) A kiln [Spur.].

Kelter. (1) Condition; order. Ex. 'My farm is in pretty good *kelter*.' 'The mauther have slumped into the slush, and is in a nasty forlorn *kelter*.' (2) Applied to a plough; which is said to *kelter* well or ill, as it works in a slope or curvature.

***Kelks.** The testicles.

Kemp. [Sir Thomas Browne.] *Vide* Camp.

***Kench**, or **Kinch**. The part of a haystack in use or cutting down. 'Shall I begin another cut of the stack, Sir, the last *kinch* is getting very low' [Johnson].

Kernel. A grain. Ex. 'A *kernel* of wheat'; 'a *kernel* of salt.'

Kett. Carrion. 'A *ketty* cur' is a nasty stinking fellow. Our word includes any kind of garbage.

Kett Pole. A carrion pole.

Key Beer. Beer of the better sort, kept under lock and key; or having a lock-cock in the cask.

Kibbage. Small refuse and rubbish; riff-raff.

***Kibe**. *Quasi* chilblain, discharging matter.

Kick. (1) A novelty; a dash. It seems an abbreviation of kick-shaw, or kick-shoe. (2) The extreme of fashion, 'all upon *kick*, like Tom Turner's wife's coffin' [E. S. T.].

Kickel. A sort of flat cake with sugar and currants strewn on the top. Coquille. [**Kichell**, *B. N.* 78.]

Kicky. Showy.

***Kid-faggot**. A double *faggot*, one tied with a withe at each end [E. S. T.].

Kiddier, **Kidger**. One who buys up fowls, eggs, pork, &c., at farmhouses, or rears them himself, and carries them to market. He is the same person with Ray's **Cadger**. [**Kiderer**, *B. N.* 92.]

***Kidder**. This has much the meaning of the French *charcutier* in the Norman province. A pork-butcher, sausage-maker, a low dealer in poultry and provisions.

Kiddle. (1) To embrace, caress, fondle. A more delicate form of **Cuddle**, q. v. (2) Synonymous with **Higgle** in the second sense, q. v.

***Kidge**. See **Kedge**.

Killer. A shallow tub, particularly a wash-tub. Cooler (?) [W. R.]. Often **Keeler** [A. E. R.].

Kilver. A mincing pronunciation of **Culver**, q. v.

***Kinder.** Somewhat, in a slight degree [Spur.]. Clearly the origin of the American expression [W. R.]. See **Kind o'**.

Kindful, Kindly. In the same sense which that word bears in the Litany—'The *kindly* fruits of the earth.' The fruits in their several *kinds*.

***Kinderlike.** As it were, *quasi*. Saxon *kyndelich* [Spur.].

***Kindle.** A rising of the wind [Johnson].

***Kindling.** Firewood [M. C. H. B.].

Kind o'. In a manner, as it were; a sort of qualifying expression; often, as if on recollection of having gone too far, thrown in at the end of the sentence or clause; but its place is of no importance, it makes equally good grammar anywhere. Ex. 'He fared *kind o'* sorry to hear it.' 'She made game on it, *kind o'*.' It was a kind of sorrow or of merriment which was shown. This no doubt is the American 'kinder,' imported by our East Anglian colonists [W. R.]. See **Kinder**. Sometimes **Kindly** [Em.].

Kiner. A flannel wrapper used by nurses for infant children, to cover a certain part of their bodies.

King Harry. A popular name of two common singing-birds. (1) King Harry redcap is the goldfinch, the *Fringilla carduelis*, Lin. (2) King Harry blackcap is the bird which is commonly called simply the blackcap, *Motacilla atricapilla*, Lin.

***Kings and Queens.** Herrings with coloured fins [M. C. H. B.].

Kink. (1) To be entangled, set fast, or stopped. The thread or yarn *kinks* in winding. Bailey uses the same verb to express the stoppage of breath in children in violent fits of crying or coughing. (2) To be disentangled, to be set

free. This is not a solitary instance of the same word being made to express opposite or correlative ideas. But we are concerned with no other at present. We use it in both senses, of stoppage and of relief. Of the first an instance has been given; of the second, we have more than one equally common. In an alarming fit of sickness, whether cough or anything else, when slight but progressive symptoms of amendment appear, it is prognosticated that the patient 'will *kink* up again.' When the fire seems extinct, a latent spark may remain which will '*kink* up,' not by stirring or blowing the coals, but by laying the poker over them, and setting up the fire shovel in front, in other words, by having patience with it.

Kinsman, Kinswoman. Not a relation in general, but a *cousin german* in particular. Ex. 'What relation is Tom Smith to you, good woman?' 'He is my *kinsman*, Sir.' Sometimes, indeed, it is, 'my *own* cousin.' In Suffolk there is a different usage of the word. There a nephew is generally called *kinsman*.

***Kip.** The skin of a calf after it is weaned, before it arrives at a year old [Johnson].

Kiplin. The palates, gullets, sounds, or other perishable parts of the cod-fish, cured separately from the body, which they would taint and putrefy. The ruddy-hard parts obviously [W. R.].

***Kirt.** An abbreviation of **Kirtle**; in Suffolk sometimes **Skirt** [Spur.].

Kirtle. An outer petticoat to protect the other garments from dust, &c., in riding. Such was our sense of the word, which is scarcely, if ever, heard of now that pillions are so gone out of use.

Kisk. Anything perfectly dry and husky. Johnson has 'the act or noise of pigs in eating peas or barley when

thrown among straw.' Which seems to me very absurd [W. R.].

Kiss-me-at-the-garden-gate. A fanciful yet rather a pretty name of the several beautiful varieties of the garden pansy, or *Viola tricolor*, Lin.

***Kiss-me-quick.** The curl of hair growing on a woman's head at the nape of the neck [M. C. H. B.].

***Kisses.** The pansy, heartsease [Spur.].

***Kissey.** As adj. thirsty, dry [W. B.].

***Kissing.** In fashion whenever you can find a piece of furze in bloom [M. C. H. B.].

Kit. (1) A wooden utensil, with two handles, and a cover fitted in between them, as a flour *kit*, a salt *kit*, &c. Sometimes, but less properly, (2) the flesh of animals for dogs [Johnson]. Often spelt **Kid** [A. E. R.].

Kit Cat. A game played by three or more players [M. S.]. The *cat* is shaped like a double cone. **Tip Cat** [W. R.].

Kit-cat Roll. A bellied roller for land, the horse going in the furrow, and the roller acting on the sloping surface of the ridge on each side.

Kitling. A young cat or kitten.

Kittle. (1) To tickle. (2) Uncertain. '*Kittlish* weather.' (3) To bring forth young, especially of rabbits [G. J. C.].

Kitty Witch. (1) A small species of crab on our coasts, with fringed claws. (2) A species of seafowl, probably more than one, certainly including that which is called by Pennant the *kitty-wake*. (3) A female spectre, arrayed in white, of course. (4) A woman dressed in a grotesque and frightful manner; otherwise called a *kitch witch*, probably for the sake of a jingle. It was customary, many years ago, at Yarmouth, for women of the lowest order to go in troops from house to house to levy contributions at some season of the year, and on some pretence, which nobody now seems to recollect, having

men's shirts over their own apparel and their faces smeared with blood. These hideous beldames have long discontinued their perambulations, but, in memory of them, one of the many rows in that town is called *Kitty Witch Row*.
(5) A buffoon [Arderon].

Kiver. To cover.

Knacker. (1) A saddler and harness-maker. (2) A husband who is not able to procreate. Also called a **Burglar** [Johnson].

Knacker's Brandy. A sound strappado.

***Knappe or Knave.** The frame which contains the straw which is carried up the ladder to the thatcher [Johnson].

Knap Knees. Knock-knees. *Knap* is a gentle knock. Also used thus, 'My knees *knapped* together' = knocked together.

Knobble Tree. The head. It is of course implied that the head is wooden. See **Knubble**.

***Knob-stock Wedding.** A compulsory marriage owing to the interference of the parish officer, the lady being in the family way and likely to be actually chargeable [Johnson]. The same as **Hop-pole Wedding** [W. R.].

Knock. To stir or to work briskly. Ex. 'He came *knocking* along the road in a great hurry.'

***Knock Salt.** A great heavy stupid awkward fellow [Johnson].

Knoppit. (1) A little clod; or, indeed, a small lump of almost anything. Dimin. of **Knop** or **Knob**. (2) A child [Spur.].

Know. Knowledge. Ex. 'Poor fellow! he has but little *know*.' 'My *know* is better than yow thowt.'

Knub. A knob.

Knubble. (1) A small knob, as at the end of a walking-stick, a poker, the handle of a door, &c. (2) To handle

clumsily; using thumbs and knuckles, as in kneading dough. See **Knobble**.

***Laash** or **Leaish**. Wet, cold, chilly, uncomfortable [Spur.]. Spurdens regards this word as the shibboleth of East Norfolk; all these vowels to be distinctly separately sounded so as to leave the word a monosyllable. *Vide* **Leasty**.

***Lab Dab**. A profuse perspiration with a filthy habit. 'The wench is all of a *lab dab*' [Johnson].

Lace. To beat. In Lowl. Sc. and N. E. it still means also to mix with spirits [Jam., Br.].

Laced Mutton. A prostitute.

***Lack**. (1) To lack anything is to have an indifferent opinion of it [Johnson]. (2) A goose is said to *lack* or *lag* to her nest from repeatedly coming to it and continuing some time. Said to be a sign of her desiring incubation [Johnson].

Ladle. To dawdle.

Lad's Love. The herb southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum*, Lin. **Boy's Love** [Jen.].

***Lafter** or **Latter**. The number of eggs laid by a fowl before she sits [Johnson].

Lagarag. A lazy fellow who will do no more work than he is forced to.

***Lagtail**. A loiterer [Johnson].

***Laid**. (1) 'The river is *laid*' = the river is frozen at the bottom [Arderon and also E. S. T.]. Marshall, however, says just or slightly frozen. (2) She is laid, i. e. lying down [C. S. P.], [in the day time, M. C. H. B.]. (3) Frozen at the top, not bottom. Also **Just Set** [M. C. H. B.]. (4) Gone to bed [W. R.]

Laldrum. An egregious simpleton, 'a fool and a half.'

Certainly it implies something more than an ordinary every-day fool.

Lall. (1) To lounge, to loiter. Perhaps a contraction of **Ladle**, q. v. Perhaps another form of **Loll**. (2) A lounge, with the idea of silliness annexed. Perhaps a familiar abbreviation of **Laldrum**.

Lam. To beat unmercifully.

Lamb Storms. Stormy weather near the vernal equinox, often hurtful to the new-yeaned lambs.

***Lamb, Summer Lamb.** The common snipe (*Scolopax gallinago*), from the noise it makes lambing in spring [M. C. H. B.].

***Lamming for eels.** Thrashing the water to make the eels go into a net [W. R.].

Lammock. (1) To lounge with such an excess of laziness as if it were actual lameness [Forby]. (2) A large quantity. 'A good tidy *lammock* of grass' [Johnson].

***Lam Net.** A net into which fish are driven by beating the water [E. S. T.]. 'Lamming for eels' [W. R.].

***Lamper along, to.** To take big strides [B. N. 34].

Lamper Eel. The lamprey.

***Lampit.** A field name in N. Ess. = Loampit, says Mr. H. Round [C. D.].

***Lanarkin.** 'They was lanarkin' an' golderin' together,' ? larking [Em.].

***Landstroke.** The iron which is fixed on the side of the head of the plough [Johnson].

Land Whin. The rest-harrow, *Ononis spinosa*, Lin.

Langle. To saunter slowly, as if it were difficult to advance one foot before the other.

Lanner, Lanyer. The lash of a whip. In Suffolk, 'the *lanner*' is only used for the leathern lash, and does not include the whipcord attached to it [Forby]. Johnson has it **Lanierd**.

***Lantern-man.** *Ignis fatuus*, Syleham Lights [M. C. H. B.].

Lap. Thin broth or porridge, weak tea, &c. 'Poor *lap*!'

***Lape.** A large skep or basket used in a farmyard for carrying chaff or colder [Johnson].

Lap-sided. Deformed on one side, as if the protuberance were caused by wrapping or *lapping* folds of cloth over the part. [Lopsided.]

Largess. A gift to reapers in harvest. When they have received it, they shout thrice the words 'halloo *largess*'; an obvious corruption of the words, '*à la largesse*,' a very ancient form of soliciting bounty from the great, not of thanking them for it. But whatever may be the irregularity in performing the ceremony, or the ignorance of the performers, it is unquestionably a remnant of high feudal antiquity. It is called 'hallowing a *largess*,' and is generally a harsh and discordant yell, but might be much otherwise if the fellows had good ears and tuneable voices. Indeed, sometimes, when mellowed by distance, it may be reckoned among pleasing 'rural sounds.'

Larrup. To beat.

Lash, Lashy. (1) Soft and watery, as applied to fruits, &c. See **Laash.** (2) Also cold and raw as applied to weather [E. S. T.].

Lash Egg. An egg without a full-formed shell, covered only with a tough film.

***Last.** (1) Of corn, in Norfolk was twenty-one coombs. (2) Of herrings, ten thousand [E. F. G.]. (3) Thirteen thousand two hundred. Six score and twelve go to a hundred herring [M. C. H. B.].

*'Lat, dat [dirt], and lumber' = great nonsense [Em.].

Latch. (1) To catch what falls; also to alight. Ex. 'He will always *latch* on his legs.' (2) To throw from below so as to lie or lodge upon some projection or branch above [Spur.]. (3) A thong of leather [Spur.]. (4) A string of anything, e. g. a *latch* of links = a string of sausages.

Latch-on. To put more water on the mash when the first wort has run off.

Latch Pan. The pan placed under the joint while it is roasting, to *latch* the dripping.

***Latch of Links.** A string of sausages. Johnson says a *latch* is the number contained in a skin or hide, but this seems wrong.

***Lather.** To flog or pay. 'Yer father'll *lather* you' [M. C. H. B.].

***Latten.** We do not mean any mixed metal, but give the name to common tin plate.

Latter. The number of eggs a hen lays before she begins to sit. We do not talk of setting her upon her *latter*, but upon a **Clutch** of eggs, generally thirteen or fifteen, but always an odd number for luck's sake.

Laugh and lay down. A childish game at cards, in which the player, who holds a certain combination of cards, lays them down on the table and is supposed to *laugh* at his success in winning the stake.

Launch. A long stride (diphth. pron. broad).

***Law.** 'To follow the law on yer' is to 'pull yer,' to follow it up, or pull you up before the magistrates to prosecute [M. C. H. B.].

***Law or Layer.** Young plants, such as whitethorn, crab, and brier [Johnson].

Lawnd. A lawn.

Lay. (1) A very large pond. Seemingly connected with **Lake**. Always *lays* in the plural; ponds in the midst of copse and timber [Spur.]. (2) Pools of sea water left along the beach at the ebb of the tide [E. S. T.].

Lay. (1) To intend, to lay out, to lay a plan. Ex. 'I *lay* to plough for turnips to-morrow.' (2) Gain or profit. 'What sort of a *lay* did you make of him?' [Johnson].

- ***Layer.** Arable land in grass and clover [H. B.].
- Layer of Wind.** A dead calm in which the miller cannot grind.
- Layer Over.** (1) A gentle term for some instrument of chastisement. See *N. and Q.* 2nd Ser. vii. p. 38. (2) A meddler [E. S. T.].
- ***Lay on to.** To beat, to lay the hand or stick on [M. C. H. B.].
- ***Lay-out.** Of a ferret when on heat [M. C. H. B.].
- Laze.** To be lazy. In fact, the adjective seems derived from the verb; not the verb from the adjective.
- ***Lazy-bed.** A system of potato-planting [M. C. H. B.].
- Lea.** (1) Forty threads of hemp yarn [Forby]. (2) Eighty yards of yarn [Johnson].
- ***Leach.** A perforated tub used for making lye from wood ashes [Spur.].
- ***Lead.** 'Star leading the moon.' When the evening star is in front of the moon, that is on the right-hand side, or west of it, a sign of bad weather [M. C. H. B.].
- ***Leaders.** Sinews [M. C. H. B.].
- ***Leads.** Pencils. Cedar as opposed to slate [M. C. H. B.].
- Learn.** To teach. Pronounced 'larn.' 'I'll *larn* you tew be a hedgepig,' as a keeper once said when he shot a hedgehog [W. R.].
- ***Lease.** To glean, Suff.
- ***Leastways.** Leastwise, at least [M. C. H. B.].
- Leasty.** Dull, wet, and dirty; applied to weather. *Vide* Laash or Leaish.
- ***Leave, Lief.** As lief. 'I had as *lief* have one as the other.' I would just as soon have one as the other [M. C. H. B.].
- Lecking Time.** Showery weather, rain with short intervals of sunshine. 'This is a *lecking time* for hay' [Johnson].

Leck on. (1) To put water on [Johnson]. (2) To add more liquor, as in brewing [Marshall].

Lection. In election, in likelihood. Ex. ' 'Tis 'lection to rain.' The phrase in proper form is very common.

Ledge. A bar of a gate or stile, of a chair, table, &c.

***Ledged.** The tool used by thatchers for driving or cleaning reed [Johnson].

Led Will. An odd, ungrammatical person. It means '*led by will*,' i. e. by a will-o'-the-wisp, and it is metaphorically applied to one who is in any way puzzled and bewildered by following false lights.

***Ledwilled.** Bewildered [*N. and Q.*].

***Leech.** *Medicus*; as in horse leech, cow leech, &c. [Spur.].

***Leer.** To grin, or sneer, or look with eager eye [M. C. H. B.].

***Leet.** (1) A meeting of three cross-roads as '*three a-leet*.' (2) A place where three cross-ways meet [E. S. T.]. In Surrey this would be a **Three went way**. Was the village court: the court leet was held at the cross-roads? [W. R.].

***Length of foot.** 'He has got the length of yer foot' = He has measured and reckoned you up, and knows how far he can trust you or presume upon you [M. C. H. B.].

***Length of tongue.** To give one the length of your tongue, to slang [M. C. H. B.].

Lep, Lepe, Lip. A large deep basket, e. g. a seed-*lip*.

***Lessest.** For 'least' [Spur.].

***Lether or Latther.** A ladder [*B. N.* 63].

***Let out.** To scold [Em.].

Level. To assess. Ex. 'I will pay whatever you *level* upon me.' It is implied in the very word that the assessment is a fair and equal one.

***Levenses.** The reapers' repast at eleven o'clock [Spur.]. See **Noonings**.

Lewer, Lower. A lever. The first an obvious variation of that word; the second a very common change of the diphthongs *ew* and *ow*.

Lick-up. (1) A miserably small pittance of anything, as if it were no more than the cat can take up by one stroke of her tongue. (2) Leavings, orts [M. C. H. B.].

***Lie.** Sleep. 'Where does he *lie* to-night?' [C. S. P.].

***Lie-by-the-wall.** To be dead and laid out [C. S. P.].

***Liefer.** Sooner, rather [M. C. H. B.].

Lie Latch. A wooden vessel filled with wood ashes, on which water is poured, and the *lye* which runs through holes in the bottom is caught or *latched* in another vessel below. Some call it a *letch*.

Lift. A sort of coarse rough gate of sawn wood, not hung, but driven into the ground by pointed stakes, like a hurdle, used for the same purposes of sub-dividing lands, stopping gaps in fences, &c., and deriving its name from the necessity of *lifting* it up for the purpose of passing through. In Suffolk, however, a *lift* differs from a gate principally in not being hung on hinges, but in having the projecting ends of the back and lower bar let in to mortice holes in the posts, into and out of which it must be *lifted*.

***Lig.** To lie [Spur. and W. R.].

Ligger. (1) A line with a float and bait for catching pike, thrown into the water and allowed to *lie* there some time before it is examined. (2) A plank bridge over a ditch [W. R.]. (3) A pole nailed horizontally from stud to stud to support the splints before receiving a coat of clay or loam, the same as **Rizzor** [Johnson].

Lig, Liggie. To carry something too heavy to be carried with ease, as a child *liggles* a puppy about. Both the words are dimin. of *lug*.

***Light.** To shut up a light in a cellar, e. g. is a sign of a death in the house [M. C. H. B.].

***Lights.** The lungs [M. C. H. B.].

Light-timbered. Light limbed, active and alert.

Like. One mode of forming adjectives in the Saxon language was by adding *lic* or *lice* to substantives or verbs. In English this termination is softened into *ly*; often, but not always, conveying the original idea of *likeness*. To effect this, we are in the habit of annexing our own word *like* in propriâ formâ, not so as to form one compound word, nor to affect any word, verb, or substantive in particular, but the whole phrase or clause in which either occurs. Ex. 'She was in a passion *like*.' 'She fare to be angry *like*.' 'She scolded me *like*.' The usage may be said to be awkward enough, but it is after the antique. It means, 'in a manner,' or 'as it were.' It may be added that in our use of the common anomalous colloquial phrase, 'had *like*,' we generally use the Saxon word pure and unchanged. Ex. 'He had *lic* to have broken his head.'

Like of. (1) To approve. Ex. 'My master will not *like of* it.' (2) 'The likes of us'—people of our station [M. C. H. B.].

Limb. A determined sensualist; [a limb of the devil] one who eats, drinks, &c., with peculiar glee and zest.

Limmock. Intens. of **Limp**, q. v.

Limp, Limpsy. (1) Flaccid. Apparently a contraction of **Limber**. (2) A loose lazy fellow is said to be a *limpsy* rascal [Johnson].

***Lim to.** To suck [*B. N.* 3].

Line. To beat; from the implement of chastisement, a rope's end.

***Linger.** To long after. Sick people 'linger' for food they fancy [*C. S. P.*].

Link. A sausage. From the usual mode of forming sausages, it should seem that a single one was only half a *link* of the savoury hain. We call two (several?) together a **Latch of Links**. In some other counties a far more correct expression is used, 'a *link* of sausages.'

***Link Hides.** Sausage skins, the intestines of a pig prepared and stuffed [Spur.].

***Link-meat.** Mince-meat. A boy quarrelling with another was heard to say, 'I'll cut you into *link*-meat' [W. B.].

Link Pin. Why not as good as **Linch Pin**?

***Lint.** A net [S. Abbs, W. R.].

List or Listly. Quick of hearing. Ex. 'I am very *listly* of hearing.' Sometimes **Lest**.

Listly. Easily, distinctly. Ex. 'I heard it very *listly*.' Ch. has the verb **Lisse**, to make easy. This is an adverb, formed from the participle of that verb.

***Lit.** A stain [B. N. 3].

***Lithy.** Supple, pliant: a merry Andrew is said to be a '*lithy* fullah' [Johnson].

***Litter.** Fodder, straw or rushes [M. C. H. B.].

***Little-est.** Smallest [M. C. H. B.].

***Little Shoes, making.** Said of a labourer when he has no regular employment, but only odd days [Em.].

Little Silver. A low price. Ex. 'The stover in my low meadows have been so 'nationally damnified by this slattering weather (said an old farmer) that 'tw'ont be worth but *little silver*.'

***Little Stands.** A loke [Johnson].

***Livelong.** The head of the dandelion [Johnson].

Live under. It strongly expresses the close connexion between landlord and tenant: the latter looking up to the former as his patron, and being desirous of showing him every mark of attention and respect, and being

in his turn considered as under protection. I *live under* Lord A., Sir B. C., Squire D., are expressions seldom heard in the present state of things, and never with all their old meaning.

***Living.** ‘Very good living, very pleasant living’; not only good pay but nice surroundings. ‘To dream of the dead is to see the living,’ betokens the unexpected meeting of friends or relatives [M. C. H. B.].

***Loaders.** Herring of specially beautiful tints [*B. N.* 77].

Lob. To kick on the seat of honour [Spur.].

Lobcock, Lubbock. A lout, a lubber. Not only a northern word but an eastern one.

Loblolly. Neither water-gruel nor any particular sea-faring dish. With us, as in Exmoor, it means ‘any odd mixture of spoon meat,’ provided only that it be very thick. We have a simile founded upon it, ‘as thick as *loblolly*.’ Though what *loblolly* exactly is we do not pretend to define [J. H. G.].

***Lobspound.** To be in any difficulty or perplexed state [Johnson].

***Lobster.** The smallest of the tribe Stoat [J. H. G.].

***Lock.** A bunch [*B. N.* 40].

***Locked.** Cards when faced are said to be *locked* [Johnson].

Lock Spit. A small cut with a spade to show the direction in which a piece of land is to be divided by a new fence. We also commonly narrow the word ‘spade’ to *spid* or *spit*, in talking of the depth to which labourers are required to dig. Ex. ‘Go three *spid* deep.’

Lode. An artificial watercourse. In the fens in the south-west angle of Norfolk are several *lodes* to aid the drainage; as Salter’s *lode*, &c. But the term is not confined to fen drainage. At Fincham, the common watercourse, which intersects the lower part of the parish from west to east, to the outfall into the river Wissey, is

called at present, and in all old writings, the *lode ditch*. It is often corruptly called the low ditch; so easy is it to lose ancient names by confounding them with more modern and familiar words.

***Loggats.** Short sticks used for throwing at a stake in the game of Trunket [M. C. H. B.].

Logger. To shake as a wheel which has been loosened, and does not perform its motion correctly.

Loke. An inclosed footway, a short narrow turn-again lane [Forby]. Generally a private green road leading fielden [Spur.]. An inclosed footway, not a driftway [W. R.]. Johnson says a close or enclosed lane, the branches forming almost a canopy.

Lollop. To lounge and saunter heavily.

Loll poop. A sluggish sedentary lounge. Literally one who is sluggish in the stern.

Lolly Sweet. Lusciously sweet, without any flavour to relieve the sweetness.

Lond. (1) Land in the abstract. Arable, as distinguished from pasture [Spur.]. (2) A division of an uninclosed field. Rather, indeed, a subdivision; for in the old maps of uninclosed parishes, each field is divided into furlongs, and each furlong into *londs*. (3) To clog with mire. Ex. 'He came walking over the ploughed field, and was *londed* up to the knees.'

***Lonesome.** Lonely, applied to people and animals [M. C. H. B.].

Lone Woman. A woman unmarried, or without a male protector.

Long. (1) To forward to a distance, from one hand to another, in succession. (2) Great. Ex. 'He asks a *long* price.' (3) Tough to the palate. Its opposite, *short*, means easy to masticate, as pie-crust, &c. (4) To think. Ex. 'I think *long* to hear from him' [W. B.].

Longful. Very long ; full long. Ex. 'He was gone a *longful* while.'

***Lookem.** A window in an attic or upper room of a house, generally in the roof [Johnson]. *Vide Lucam.*

***Look over.** To forgive [C. D.].

***Loomy.** Meat that has got rancid and mouldy [Johnson].

***Loon.** The great crested grebe [J. H. G.].

Loop. The part of a pale-fence between one post and another. Otherwise a length or lift of paling.

Loose-ended. Lewd. Ex. 'She is a *loose-ended* baggage.' Generally used for the opposite of costive [W. R.].

***Loose twisted.** Lewd [Spur.].

Lop. To hang loosely. 'A *lop*-eared rabbit,' a rabbit whose ears hang down.

Lope. To take long strides ; particularly with long legs.

***Lopeway.** A foot and bridleway not adapted for carriages [Johnson]. Probably a mispronunciation of **Lokeway** [W. R.].

Lopper. To turn sour and coagulate by too long standing. *Loppered* milk has been explained *du lait pourri*.

***Lord.** In Suffolk, the labourer who goes foremost through the harvest [E. S. T.].

Lords and Ladies. The flowering stems of the *Arum maculatum*, Lin.

***Low.** A salt lake left by the retiring tide [M. C. H. B.].

***Low.** Short of stature [M. C. H. B.].

Lowen. (1) To fall in price. Very analogically opposed to **Heigh'n** or **Hain**, q.v. (2) To depress anything [Spur.].

***Lower.** A lever [Johnson].

Lucam. A window in the roof of a house. Sir Thomas Browne spells it **Leucomb**. *Vide Lookem.* A garret window [B. N. 84].

Lucks. Small portions of wool twisted on the finger of a spinner at the wheel or distaff. The same word as **Lock**, when applied to hair, &c., but in form nearer to the original.

***Lug.** (1) To hang loosely, dangling heavily [Spur.]. (2) The ear [M. C. H. B.].

Lugsome. Heavy. Either to be borne as a burden, or when applied to a road, causing a wearisome drag to cattle.

***Lug Worm.** The sand worm used as bait [M. C. H. B.].

***Luller.** 'The nightingales luller so, that I cannot get to sleep' [M. C. H. B.].

Lumber. Coarse, dirty, or foolish talk.

Lummox. A fat unwieldy person, and very stupid to boot; heavy in mind and body, as if made of loam or unctuous earth. Ex. 'Look o' yin great *lummo*x, lazing and lolloping about.'

Lump. (1) To drub with heavy blows. (2) Lump of fowl, a large bunch of wild fowl [M. C. H. B.].

Lumps. (1) Bricks of the common length and breadth, but half as thick again, and harder. (2) Clay lumps, cottages built of clay [M. C. H. B.].

Lunge. To lean forward, to throw one's whole weight on anything.

Lunt. Short, crusty, surly in speech or in manners.

Lure. To make a loud and shrill cry. Ex. 'They halloo'd and *lured* to one another.' It has no less authority than that of the great Bacon. It is an old term in falconry, meaning, not only to hold out an enticement, but to utter a particular call to bring the hawk back.

Lurry. To daub by rolling in mire. Ex. 'His clothes were *lurried* all over.'

Lust. To incline. Metaph. from inclination of mind. Ex.

‘This wall *lust* o’ one side.’ B. gives it as a sea term.
 ‘The ship *lusts*.’

***Lute.** Bent, curved [E. F. G.].

***Luthur.** A ladder [Johnson]. I usually note it ‘lather’
 [W. R.].

Macaroon [or **Macaroony**, Spur.], a fop. All sexagenarians must well remember the time when the jackanapes, who are now called dandies [mashers], were denominated *macaronies*.

***Mackly.** Exactly alike, fitting nicely [Pr. Pa.].

Madam. A term of respect to gentlewomen, below *lady* but above *mistress*. In a village, the esquire’s wife, if she be not literally a lady, must have *madam* prefixed to her surname. The parson’s wife, if he be a doctor, or a man of considerable preferment and genteel figure, must be *madam* too. The wife of the humble vicar, the curate, the farmer, and the tradesman, must be content with the style of *mistress*.

Madgetin. The Margaret apple. Margaret being familiarly reduced to Madge.

***Madgin** or **Mudgin.** The lime and clay rubbish of old buildings or the refuse of limekilns used for manure [Spur.].

***Maffle.** See **Moffle**.

Mag. To chatter. It implies somewhat of displeasure, not amounting to wrath.

Magot. A whimsy, odd fancy, freak, monkey trick.

***Magoting.** Pron. marketing [W. B.].

***Maid.** The contrivance by which a smith sprinkles water on the fire. Also an iron (trivet) to be placed on the fire on which to stand a kettle [Johnson].

Main. (1) That part of the meat which is least dressed.

Ex. 'Give me a slice in the *main*.' (2) Very. 'This is a *main* cold place' [*B. N.* 70].

Make. (1) 'To *make* count,' to intend, to reckon upon. Ex.

'I *make* count to go to the fair to-morrow.' (2) To *make* on, to caress, to distinguish by particular attention.

(3) To *make* a hand on, to waste, to destroy; to *make* a good, bad, or indifferent hand of an undertaking, are phrases common enough. With us a bad sense is always

understood, when no qualifying epithet is used. Ex. 'He has *made* a hand of all his property.' 'That dog is mad,

I must *make* a hand on him.' (4) To *make* a noise, to scold, or rate severely. (5) To *make* a die on't, to die

after long sickness or decline. Ex. 'So Will Young is like to *make* a die on't at last.' (6) An instrument of

husbandry with a long handle and a crooked iron at the end, chiefly used to pull up peas. Tusser calls it a *meake*.

We pronounce it *make*, and talk of *making* the crop of peas. Indeed, every crop, howsoever severed from the

soil, and left upon it to dry, is said to be *made* when it is in a fit state to be carried. We say, 'in this cloudy

weather there is no *make* for the hay,' &c. In Suffolk the instrument is always called a *peas-make*. (7) A

short-bladed long-handled soythe, used to cut reeds [*W. Wright's Eastern England*, i. p. 100]. (8) To

make as if = to pretend [*M. C. H. B.*].

***Maker.** Making. Ex. 'It will be the *maker* of the boy' [*C. S. P.*].

Malahack. A word ludicrously fabricated, which means to cut or carve in an awkward and slovenly manner [*Forby*].

G. J. C. has *malahank*, to twist up in an awkward manner as an eel *malahanks* a fishing-line.

Malan Tree. The beam across an open chimney, in front of which the mantelpiece or shelf is fixed.

Male Pillion. A stuffed leathern cushion to carry luggage

upon, behind a servant attending his master on a journey. A mode of travelling and of conveyance gone out of use in our own times, since the universal adoption of gigs, whiskies, tilburies, dennetts, &c.

***Malkin.** See **Maukin**.

***Malt.** Sweat, malting hot [M. C. H. B.].

Malt Cumbs. Malt dust. The little sprouts and roots of malted barley, withered, turned dry, and separated by the screen. Qu., are they so called because produced upon the *couch*?

***Malted.** Heating, perspiring.

***Mam.** 'All beat to a *mam*.' Severely bruised by repeated blows [Johnson].

Mamble. To eat with seeming indifference as if from want of appetite or disrelish of food. A dimin. of **Mumble**, by change of vowel.

Mammocks. Leavings, wasted fragments. Ex. 'Eat up your *mammocks*, child.' Sometimes, indeed, we talk of tearing a thing 'all to *mammocks*.'

***Mand of Sprats.** About a thousand [E. F. G.].

***Mander.** To meander, stroll [M. C. H. B.].

***Manment.** (N. Ess.)=manure. 'That field wants plenty of *manment*' [W. B.].

***Manner.** So pron. Earth dug out of ditches and put as dressing on fields. Yard-manure is called 'muck' [W. B.].

***Mantle.** A full apron, used when doing any dirty work [Johnson]. Also **Mentle** [B. N. 58].

***Mantle Tree.** The beam across and in front of the chimney [Johnson].

Mara-balk, Mere-balk, Mire-balk, Mere. A *balk* or narrow slip of land, unploughed, separating properties in a common field.

March Bird. A frog. Clearly an error for **Marsh Bird**.

Marchpane. A favourite delicacy in old times: the principal ingredients were almonds and sugar, much like our macaroons, but made broad and flat, cut into slices, and so distributed to the guests at desserts or tea-tables.

Mardle. (1) A pond near the house, in the yard, or on the neighbouring green, or by the road side, convenient for watering cattle. Exactly the Fr. *mardelle*. (2) A jolly meeting, *compotatio* [Spur.]. (3) To gossip [W. R.]. The last is the only sense in which the word is now used. *Vide* Maudle.

***Mardlens.** Small duck, a week on ponds. ‘That pond’s full of *mardlens*’ [W. B.].

Mare’s Fat. *Inula dysentrica*, Lin.

Mare’s Tails. Long narrow clouds irregularly floating below the general mass, and of a darker colour; reckoned a strong indication of continued rainy weather.

Margent. A margin.

***Marram.** See Reed grass.

Marshalsea-money. The county rate.

***Martin Snipe.** The green sandpiper [J. H. G.].

***Marvels.** Marbles [Johnson].

***Mash Butes.** Marsh boots [Spur.].

***Mash tea.** To make tea [C. S. P.].

***Mash Tub.** The brew tub [M. C. H. B.].

***Masterful.** Spiteful [M. C. H. B.].

***Masterfule.** A champion ass [B. B. F.].

***Masterpiece.** Anything wonderful or surprising.

***Mat.** A tool for stubbing furze, ling, &c. [Johnson].
Mattock?

Matchly. Exactly alike, fitting nicely. Another of Sir Thomas Browne’s words, happily explained by modern pronunciation **Mackly**.

***Math.** Mowing [Pr. Pa.].

Matter. Number or quantity. 'There was a *matter* of 'em.' Generally used as expressing something surprising, wonderful, &c. [Johnson]. 'No *matter* of a road' [W. R.].

***Mattock.** A kind of pick and adze [G. E.].

***Maudle.** To gossip [Spur.]. *Vide Mardle.*

Maukin. (1) A dirty, ragged, blowzy wench. A dimin. of Mary or Moll, anciently written Mall. (2) A scarecrow; a figure of shreds and patches, imitating humanity abominably, in old ragged apparel, male or female, and set up in a garden or on new-sown land.

Maul. Clayey or marly soil, adhering to the spade or ploughshare.

Maulmy. Clammy, adhesive, sticking to whatever comes in contact with it.

***Maundering.** Querulous, complaining [Spur.].

Mauther or Mawther. A girl. When addressing a girl you say 'maw' [B. N. 5].

Mavis or Mavish. A thrush. The missel thrush or storm cock is never so called, only the smaller thrush.

***Maw.** Abbreviation of Mauther.

***Mawbish.** Drunk [*Eastern England*, i. p. 97].

Mawskin. The maw of a calf, cleaned and salted, to produce the liquor called runnett, used for curdling milk.

***Mawth-dog.** The phantom of a dog in Norfolk [Pr. Pa. (Shuck ? W. R.)].

***Mawther.** See Mauth.

May. The flowers of *Crataegus oxyacantha* and of *Prunus spinosa*, Lin., are respectively called whitethorn and blackthorn *may*.

***May-bird.** The whimtrell, also called Half-bird and Half-curlew [J. H. G.].

May Bush. Either of the shrubs which bear those flowers. In Suffolk, however, the '*May bush*' is always the white-thorn.

***Mazy.** Sickly. Herrings about to shoot the roe are said to have the *maze* [E. F. G.].

***Mazzard.** The face and jaws [Johnson].

***Meadows.** Low, boggy, rotten grass land [Marshall].

Meal. As much milk as is taken from a cow at one milking.

***Meals.** Sand-banks [Pr. Pa.].

Meal's Victuals or Meal's Meat. Food taken at one meal.

Meaning. An intimation; hint; likelihood; slight symptom. Ex. 'I felt some little *meaning* of fever this morning.'

***Mear Balk.** A ridge left unploughed in a field.

***Measlings.** The measles.

***Meat for Manners.** To keep a horse belonging to some one else but to use it as an equivalent for its keep, i. e. the cost of feeding and tending it [M. C. H. B.].

Meddle and Make. To interfere, to intrude into business in which one has no particular concern.

***Meesy.** Tainted or unsavoury [M. C. H. B.].

Meetinger. A dissenter [M. C. H. B.].

Mell. To swing or wheel round, to turn anything slowly about; from resemblance to the motion of a mill.

Mending the Muck Heap. A coarse vulgar romping bout. If one falls down, others fall over till there is a promiscuous heap, of either or of both sexes, tumbling together, as they would express it themselves, 'heads and holls,' of course indelicately and seldom decently.

Mentel-piece. A cornice or mantle [G. E.].

Mentle. A woman's coarse woollen apron. Apparently a misapplication of **Mantle**.

***Meowun.** Mown [Pr. Pa.] .

***Mere Balks.** Earth or sand boundaries [Stevenson].

***Mergin.** The mortar and cement of old buildings [Marshall]. No doubt identical with **Merjin**, a sort of white marl, the refuse of a lime-pit [Johnson]. *Vide* **Mudgin**.

***Merry-may.** The dragon-fly (N. Ess.) [C. D.].

Meslin. A mixture of the flour or meal of different sorts of grain.

Meslin Bread. Bread made of mixed flour or meal. Fifty years ago, on the light soils of both our counties, thousands of acres produced only rye, which now yield an abundance of wheat. At that time the household bread of the common farm-houses in those districts was made of rye. *Meslin bread*, made with equal quantities of wheat and rye, was for the master's table only.

Mess. A gang, a crew, a scrape. Ex. 'It is well I was not in the *mess*.'

***Met.** A customary measure of coals at Lynn, containing five pecks [Johnson]=two bushels [*Further Rep. of Charity Comm.* p. 348].

***Mett.** To measure [Spur.].

***Mettock.** A mattock [Pr. Pa.].

Meve. To move.

***Mice**, plural **Meece**. Fried mice are given to children for whooping-cough, and the children are told that they are little 'bads,' i. e. birds [M. C. H. B.].

Middlestead. The compartment of a barn which contains the threshing-floor; generally in the middle of the building. But the same name serves, should it be, as in small barns it sometimes is, at one end.

***Middle Tree.** The upright shaft to which the doors of a barn fold, and to which they are made fast and locked when necessary [Johnson].

***Midsummer Men.** Mandrake [Johnson].

Mile. An abbreviated pronunciation of Michael, which was anciently written **Mihil** or **Mihel**.

***Milk.** A woman who wishes to wean her child burns her milk to make the remainder waste. I have heard of this within the last four years [M. C. H. B.].

Milk Broth. Gruel made with milk, and grits [groats] or oatmeal.

***Miller** or **Mellar.** A moth [M. C. H. B.].

Million. A pumpkin. So called on account of its many seeds [M. C. H. B.].

***Milt.** The roe of herring. See also **Round** [W. R.].

Mim. Primly silent; with lips closed lest a stray word should escape.

***Minchin** or **Mingin.** A small piece of food [Johnson].

Mind. To notice. Ex. 'I never *mind*ed it' = I did not notice it [M. C. H. B.].

Mine. This and other possessive pronouns are used with the ellipsis of house. Ex. 'I wish you would come to *mine*.' 'I shall go to-morrow to *yours*.' 'We are invited to *his*.'

Ming. To knead; to mix the ingredients of bread. Not in general use in Norfolk, though its dimin. **Mingle** is, but very common in Suffolk. A. S. *mengean*, miscere. In Suffolk to *ming* is confined to kneading of dough for bread [Spur.].

***Minge**, or **Bange.** To drizzle [M. C. H. B.].

***Mingins.** Midges, small gnats [A. E. R.].

***Mingle-cum-pur.** A mixture of ingredients or matters unpleasant to the sight as well as the palate [Johnson].

Minifer. The white stoat or ermine.

***Minify.** Make less [M. C. H. B.].

***Miniver** or **Minifer.** The weasel [M. C. H. B.].

Mink, Mint. To attempt, to aim at. It is not the only instance in which we change the consonants *k* and *t*.

Mink-meat. Meat for fowls, &c., *minged* with bran or barley-meal. *Vide Mung.*

Minnock. One who affects much delicacy, to affect delicacy, to play the fribble.

Mint. A great number [Spur.]. *Vide Mink.*

Misbeholding. Offensive, affronting. It is applied solely to words. Ex. 'I never gave her one *misbeholding* word.'

Miscasualty. An unlucky accident.

***Mischief.** To happen with a mischief, to meet with an accident.

Miscomfortune, Miscomhap. Misfortune, mishap. The insertion of the syllable *com* is by no means without signification. Fortune or hap *comes amiss*.

***Miseraled.** Pitied, commiserated [M. C. H. B.].

***Miserated.** Rendered miserable [Spur.].

Misery. Acute pain in any part of the body. *Misery* in the head means a violent headache.

Mislin-bush. The mistletoe.

***Misvигured.** Disfigured [Johnson].

***Mitchpool.** A whirlpool [G. E.].

***Mob.** To rail at. Ex. 'She *mobbed* me shameful' [C. S. P., C. D.].

***Mob-cap** or **Mop-cap.** A tartar, hasty-tongued. Also a kind of Tam-o'Shanter hat [M. C. H. B.].

Mock-beggar Hall. A house with an inviting external aspect, but within poor and bare, dirty and disorderly, and disappointing those who beg alms at the door.

***Mockbrawn.** See **Brawn**.

***Mocking.** Alternate.

***Moderate**, or **Middling**. In a fair state of health only [M. C. H. B.].

Moffle, **Muffle**. To speak thick and inarticulately. In East Norfolk more usually pronounced **Maffle** [E. S. T.].

Moil. (1) To labour. (2) To be fatigued or perplexed in body or mind is to be *moiled* [Johnson].

Moise. (1) To mend, improve, increase, &c. Old Fr. *moison*, not *moisson*. (2) To increase in growth as plants [Spur.]. (3) To thrive [Arderon and Marshall].

***Molberries**. Skuas (*Lesteidae*) [M. C. H. B.].

Mold or **Molt**. A profuse perspiration.

***Moll**, **Mole**. Dead; e. g. 'He's gone to the *moll* country;' viz. is dead [H. B.].

***Moll**. Straw beaten small [M. C. H. B.].

***Mollified**. Melted [M. C. H. B.].

***Moltlong**. A sore or disease between or rather above the clees of cattle [Johnson].

Molt-water. Clear exudation. Ex. 'His face was all of a *molt-water*.' The discharge from a blister is likewise so called.

Month's-mind. An eager wish or longing. A very ancient phrase, many centuries old, in very general use in a different sense, perhaps now equally general in this. It was a feast in memory of the dead, held by surviving friends at the end of a month from the decease.

***Moon**. 'The moon on her back holds water.' A sign of rain [M. C. H. B.].

***Mopsy**. A slatternly mawther.

***Mor**. A female [G. E.].

***Morcan**. An effigy [G. E.].

***Moreish**. Something so good that one would like to have more [Spur.].

Moreover than that. Besides, over and above that. It is equivalent to the common phrase, 'what is *more than that*' [T.].

***Morfery.** A farmer's cart [G. E.]. A corruption of hermaphrodite [W. R.].

Mork-shriek. A mockery, a humbug, a foolish old wife's tale. Literally, it means a *shriek* in the dark.

Morris. (1) An ancient game in very common modern use. (2) To go away. 'He is *morris'd*,' he has taken French leave [Johnson].

Mort. A very great number or quantity.

Mortal. Very great, exceeding.

Mortation, Mortations. Used as adjectives, and with the addition of *ly*, as adverbs. Thus eked out with additional syllables, they may be understood as intensives of mortal and mortally; but are very vulgar words, of course.

***Morte.** A corpse, a dead body [J. H. G.].

Mortice, Morth. A corpse (*mors*) [M. C. H. B.].

***Mother Home.** The keeper at Scoulton, where the little gulls congregate annually, told me that the mere was like a *mother home* to them [W. R.].

Moultry. Spoken of earth when mellow, and neither too wet nor too dry [Spur.]. Surely from **Mould** [W. R.]. *Vide Muldry?*

Mouse-hunt. The weasel [J. H. G.].

Mowing. For mewling. 'It was *mowin* the bitterest,' said of a cat [Em.].

Mozy. Shaggy, covered with hair. The clown, who shaves but once a week, is of course very *mozy* when he comes under the barber's hands. It is a common nickname of itinerant Jews, whether bearded or not. In this case it may be meant for Moses, as we call a sailor Jack.

***Muck.** A term of disparagement, e. g. 'You young *muck* you' [H. B.].

Muck Grubber. A hunks; a sordid saver of money, who delves for it, as it were, in the mire.

Muck of Sweat, Muck Wash. Excessive perspiration.

Muck Spout. One who is at once very loquacious and very foul-mouthed. A most expressive term.

Mucky. Dirty.

***Muddle.** Fatigue, not necessarily from drinking. To muddle time away, muddle about [F. J. B.].

Mudgin. Rubbish of chalk and ruined buildings, mixed with lumps of clay, broken straw, &c., with which hovels or low walls for farmyards are sometimes built. See **Mergin**.

Muffitee. A covering for the wrists, of cotton, wool, or fur. A very small muff [Br.].

***Muffle.** To bumble the bells [Spur.].

***Muir-heart.** Faint-hearted [B. N. 99]. See **Mure**.

Mulder. To crumble into dust.

***Muldry.** Said of earth greatly affected by the frost, finely pulverized [Johnson]. *Vide Moultry?*

Mull. (1) Soft, breaking soil; 'putris gleba.' The broken and dusty relics of turf-heaps are called *turf mull*, or *mool*. (2) A mill [Spur.]. (3) To make a mess of any undertaking [C. H. E. W.].

***Muller.** Miller [C. S. P.].

Mulligrubs. A fit of the sullens. We do not use it for gripes.

***Mullok.** A medlar [*N. and Q.* 2nd Ser. ii. p. 338].

Mully. To make a sort of sullen half-suppressed growling, like a dog before he barks, or a bull before he roars.

Mulp. To be sulky, to pout.

***Mumby.** A kind of pear, a roussellette [Spur.].

Mump. A hop and a jump [Johnson].

Mumper. A beggar. Commonly used in Norwich for the waits [A. E. R.].

Mun? (1) A particle of interrogation, used in much the same manner as *Ah'n?* or *Anan?* q. v. (2) A low term of address, rather expressive of extreme familiarity than of contempt, as Jen. explains *Min*, which is used in the same manner in the West. Ex. 'Tis all true, *mun*'; corr. perhaps of *Man*. [I never heard it—W. R.]

Mung. A mixture of coarse meal with milk or pot liquor for the food of dogs, pigs, or poultry. From *Ming*, q. v. In Norfolk used for barleymeal only [Johnson]. From *Ming*, kneaded, mixed up.

***Munge.** The human mouth [Johnson].

Mure-hearted. Soft-hearted, meek-spirited, easily moved to pity or tears.

Mure-mouthed. Using soft words.

Mush. Guardedly silent. 'As *mush* as a mackerel' [E. S. T.].

***Na** (NAY). Offer or refusal. 'When you want to sell that horse I wish you would give me the *na* of him' [Johnson].

Nab. To catch, as a bird catches insects in its bill.

Nabbity. Short in stature, but full grown. Said of a diminutive female. A ludicrous derivative from *Nab*, as if the little creature might be taken up between one's finger and thumb.

Nabble. To gnaw. A stronger word than *Nibble*, by change of vowel. Mice *nibble* and rats *nabble* our victuals, and hares and rabbits our growing vegetables.

Nab-nanny. A louse.

***Nacker.** A collar or harness maker [Johnson].

Naggle. To pace and toss the head in a stiff and affected

manner, like a young nag bitted and reined to be shewn at a fair. Particularly applied to affected females.

Name or Half-name. To privately baptize [C. H. B.].

Nancy. A small lobster.

***Nape.** In laying a hedge, to *nape* is to cut the branch partly through so that it can be bent down [Johnson].

***Nares.** The kidneys of any animal [Johnson]. *Vide* Near.

***Narn ?** An interrogation ; as if to say, ' I did not hear or understand what you said ' [Johnson].

***Narnbut** Used in the sense of an excuse. ' I can't, sir ' ; I *narnbut* must go to-morrow ' [Johnson]. **Nobbut** [W. R.].

Narrow-wriggle. Apparently a corrupt form of Erriwiggle, q. v.

***Nasen.** Plural of nests [Spur.].

***Nasty.** Disagreeable, bad tempered, easily offended. Ex. ' He was very *nasty* about it ' = angry or uncompromising [M. C. H. B.].

Nation. Very, extreme.

Native. Pronounced na-tīve, but as the word is in its nature an adjective, place must necessarily be understood. Ex. ' Norwich is my *native*.'

Nattle. To be bustling and stirring about trifles, or very busy in doing nothing at all.

Nature. (1) Natural feeling or affection. A simple old woman, as a reason for loving one of her daughters more than the others, said she had more *nature* in her. (2) Kinsfolk [Spur.].

Naughty-back. A term of gentle reproof, for the most part used to children.

Nay, Nay-say. Right or opportunity of refusal. Ex. ' Give me the *nay-say*, or the *nay*, of it ' means ' Let me

have the first choice, so that I may refuse it, if I think proper.'

Nayword. (1) A watchword, password, private token. Whosoever cannot give it must not be admitted or trusted, as the case may be. (2) A byeword, a laughing-stock.

Nazle, Nazzle. A ludicrous dim. of ass.

Near. The fat of the kidneys. In Suffolk it is pronounced 'nyre.' *Vide* Nares.

Near Now. A little while ago. Pegge imputes this word to us. But where did he hear it?

Neck-break. (1) Complete ruin. Ex. 'The fall of prices was his *neck-break*.' (2) A game for children, with two short splines having a third between them, fixed so as to move in a curious way on a ceiling, which makes the neck ache to look up long at them [Spur.].

Necking, Neckinger. A cravat or any other covering for the neck.

Neck Weed. A common ludicrous name of hemp.

***Need.** Parturitio [Spur.].

Needle. A piece of wood put down by the side of a post to strengthen it, a spur.

Needles. (1) A common weed among corn, so called from its long and sharp seeds. (2) Shepherds' needles (*Scandix pecten veneris*). Shepherds' purse (*Capsella bursa pastoris*) [M. C. H. B.].

***Needs' End.** In difficulties, on short commons [Johnson].

***Neesen.** Plural of nest [*B. N.* 7—? *W. R.*].

***Neffy.** Nephew [*N. and Q.*].

***Neither nigh nor by.** Nowhere near, without one's leave [M. C. H. B.].

Nep, Nip. The herb cat-mint, which being covered with

a fine white down, has given rise to a common simile, 'as white as *nip*.'

Nervish. Affected with weakness of nerves.

***Nesing.** For nesting, or rather looking after nests. Boys said to play truant after birds-*nesing* [W. B.].

Nest Gulp. The smallest and weakest of a brood of nestlings.

***Nestletripe.** The worst of a litter of pigs [*N. and Q.* 2nd Ser. i. p. 75].

Nettle Springe. What is more generally called Nettle Rash. A small tingling and itching eruption, looking and feeling as if it had *sprung* up from the stinging of nettles.

***Nettus.** A neat-house [Spur.].

Newdicle. Something new, just as a miracle is something wonderful. A fanciful and licentious fabrication, perhaps never used at all seriously.

News. To tell as news. Ex. 'It was *newsed* at market yesterday.'

***Newsed.** Mentioned in the newspaper [M. C. H. B.].

Nexing, Nexting. Very near, coming *next* to.

Nicked. Exactly hit, in the very *nick*, at the precise point. Another of Sir Thomas Browne's words.

Nickled. Beaten down and intricately entangled, as growing corn or grass by rain and wind.

Nidget. (1) To assist a woman in her travail. See **Need** = travail. Johnson says it is only used when a woman gives the help. (2) A cowardly coxcomb or pretender. See *Norfolk Drollery*, 1673, 12mo, p. 40.

Niffle, Niffle-naffle. To trifle, to play with one's work [Forby]. **Niffy-naffy** [Spur.]. To walk daintily [G. E.].

***Nigeting.** To call women to one in labour [Arderon].

Nigger. (1) A short half-suppressed neigh ; and a diminutive of that word. (2) A sneering contemptuous giggle. Snigger ?

Niggle. (1) To eke out with extreme care. (2) To cheat dexterously. Ex. 'He *niggled* him of his money' [Forby]. (3) To cuddle [G. J. C].

Nildy Wildy. Whether one would or not ; *nilled* he, *willed* he.

Nine Holes. (1) A rustic game ; or, indeed, more than one. In one of them, nine round holes are made in the ground, and a ball aimed at them from a certain distance. This is supposed in N. G. to be the modern form (whether subject to the same rules or not) of 'Nine men's morris.' We have that game, and it is different, being played on a flat surface. In our other game of *nine-holes*, the holes are made in a board with a number over each, through one of which the ball is to pass. (2) A fish of the lamprey kind, not uncommon in our fen ditches.

Ninnie or Ninny. Soft, sawny, silly, or shannie [M. C. H. B].

Nip. (1) To pinch close in domestic management. (2) A parsimonious housewife. Br. **Nip Cheese.** See **Nep.**

Nipper. A young nipper. *Vide* **Yipper.** To nip about. To stir nimbly, slightly [M. C. H. B.].

Nipt. Pinched. 'He lies *nipt*,' he is hard run.

Nishany. Very positive [G. E.].

Nisy. A very poor simpleton.

Nittle. Not a corruption or mispronunciation of *little* ; in addition to the import of that word, it includes the idea of neatness or prettiness.

***Nittled.** Entangled [Spur.].

***Noah.** The foot or swing plough [Johnson].

Noah's Ark. A cloud appearing when the sky is for the most part clear ; much resembling, or at least supposed

to resemble, a large boat turned bottom upwards. It is considered as a sure prognostic of rain.

Nobbut. Only, or except. It is a confused jumble of *none but*, or *nothing but*. Ex. 'I keep *nobbut* two cows.' 'Mr. Smith is a good master, *nobbut* he is too strict.'

Nobby. A fool; also a very young fool.

Noble. The navel.

***Nocky.** A ninny [Spur.].

Nog. A sort of strong heady ale. It seems to be peculiar to Norwich. Sir Robert Walpole's predilection to 'Norfolk *nog*' is well known. Nuttall's Dict., edited by a Norwich man, gives *nog*, a measure, a little pot.

Nogging. (1) Courses of brickwork, between or below upright posts or studs in the construction of some walls. (2) A small measure or pot of ale [C. H. E. W.].

No'hn. An awkward syncopated form of the word nothing. Ex. 'I don't know *no'hn* about it.' [? **None.**]

Noils. Coarse refuse locks of wool, of which mops and dwiles are made. Nolled, knotted or matted.

***Noint.** (1) To beat [Johnson]. (2) A rogue, a good-for-nothing [H. B.].

***Noising.** A term given by Norfolk marshmen to several species of birds frequenting their native swamps. They apply it particularly to the song of the Nightjar, Grasshopper, Reed and Sedge Warblers (E. T. Booth) [M. C. H. B.].

***Nolt.** A dunce or blockhead [Johnson].

No Matters. But moderate, nothing to boast of. Ex. 'The squire is *no matters* of a shot.' 'Is the parson a clever churchman?' 'No *great matters*.'

Nonce. 'He did that for the *nonce*.' It always means something offensive [Forby]. Spurdens disagrees with this, and says, 'for the *nonce* or *noonst*' has its natural sense only.

Noneare. Not till now [Ray]. Sir Thomas Browne has it in the sense of presently. The *Paston Letters* has **Non er**, for not earlier or no sooner. G. J. C. says 'a little while.'

Nonekin. Playing nonsensical [G. E.].

***None of both neither.** [C. S. P.]

***Nonnecking.** Full of apish monkey tricks [Johnson].

Nonnock. (1) An idle whim; a childish fancy. Connected no doubt with the following. (2) To imitate, to resemble (?) [Johnson]. (3) To play the fool [Spur.].

Nonny. To trifle; to play the fool. Chiefly applied to the fondling and toying of sweethearts, and when the fair one is coy, and cries 'be quiet,' 'you shan't,' &c.

Nonplunge. Nonplus.

Noonings. The dinners of reapers, &c., still taken at noon. See **Levenses**.

***Nope.** A bullfinch [Ray.].

***Noppet.** A bunch of wood or straw [Johnson].

Nor. Than.

Noration. A loud rumour, or, as it were, a roaring general publication of what was meant to be kept secret.

***Norbor.** Neighbour [M. C. H. B.].

***Norn.** Nothing [Spur.].

***Nose.** A smell. In use generally of hay, e. g. 'That hay have a buetiful *nose*' [H. B.].

***Not but what.** Nevertheless, or it was not because I did not [M. C. H. B.].

***Notch.** To dock. 'He *notched* me half a day,' viz. deducted so much from my wages [W. B.].

Notchet. A notable feat, something that deserves to be marked, recorded, noted, *notched*.

***Noteless.** Not taking notice, of old people with failing powers [W. B.].

***Nothing.** Not at all, not nearly, e. g. 'so large?' 'Nothing so large' [H. B.].

***Notified.** Noted [Johnson].

Nowl, Noble. The navel. The *newell stone* of a circular staircase would seem to come from this [W. R.].

***Noyles.** Refuse wool in combing [Johnson].

Nuddle. To hold down the head. Johnson has **Nuddling** or **Nuzzling**, hiding the face in the bosom to prevent being recognized.

***Nudge.** To touch with the elbow [M. C. H. B.].

***Nudging.** Cheerless, solitary, living in obscurity from penurious habits [Johnson].

Num. Stupid. Ex. 'As *num* as a post.' Compare **Numskull**.

***Numbchance.** 'She niver offered to do a hand's tu'n, but stood garpin an' starin' just like *numbchance*' [Em.].

Numpost. An imposthume. This dreadful malady in the head must of course produce stupor. We should say, it makes a man 'as *num* as a *post*.' [What rubbish!—W. R.]

***Nunting.** Sullenly angry [Johnson].

Nunty. Very plain and old-fashioned. Applicable to female dress only. Most probably clumsily formed from the word *nun*.

Nut-crome. A stick, with a crook at the end of it, to pull the boughs of filberts, or hazels, in order to gather the fruit.

***Oaf.** Silly, stupid. You silly oaf, or oof [M. C. H. B.].

***Oamy.** Light, porous, floury; spoken of ploughed land [Marshall]. See **Omy**.

Oatflight. The chaff of oats, much lighter than that of any other sort of grain, and which may most properly be said to fly.

***Oiley.** An oiled smock or canvas jersey [M. C. H. B.].

Old. Customary; what has commonly happened in like case [O. E.]. We should say, 'If we are found out, we shall have *old* scolding and storming.' 'There will be *old* cramming and tipling at the hawkey.'

Old Shock. A mischievous goblin, in the shape of a great dog, or of a calf, haunting highways and footpaths in the dark. Those who are so foolhardy as to encounter him, are sure to be at least thrown down and severely bruised, and it is well if they do not get their ancles sprained or broken; of which instances are recorded and believed. See **Shuck**.

Old Sows. Millepedes, woodlice. Used as pills, they are believed to have much medicinal virtue in scrofulous cases, especially if they be gathered from the roots of aromatic potherbs, mint, marjoram, &c.

Old Witch. The cockchafer.

Olf. *Vide* **Blood-olf** and **Green-olf** [Ulph]. In Suffolk more often pronounced **Olp** [Spur.].

***Olget Hole.** A hole left in the side of a barn for light [W. G. W.].

Olland. Arable land which has been laid down in grass more than two years, q. d. **Old Land**.

***Ollost.** For always [W. R.].

***Omy Land.** Open, light, puffy soil. Land just brought into cultivation, and requiring clay or marl to give it firmness [Johnson]. See **Oamy**.

***On.** (1) Of. 'I ha' read some on it.' (2) Setten on, sat upon. Of incubated eggs. (3) Tell on. 'I ha' never heard tell on' [M. C. H. B.].

One-and-thirty. A game at cards, much resembling vint-et-un, but of very venerable antiquity, assuredly, for it is alluded to by Bishop Latimer in one of his sermons. It was, many years ago, called *one-and-thirty* turntail, and *one-and-thirty* bone-ace. The first name was from

turning up the last-drawn card, to show whether the number was exactly made up, or exceeded; the second, from the fortunate contingency of drawing an ace after two tens; the ace, counted for eleven, made up the game, and was certainly a good ace. It is still played by children.

***One-eyed Steak.** A Yarmouth bloater [M. C. H. B.].

Onto. Upon. Ex. 'I will lay my stick *onto* you' [T.]

***Open.** Not spayed, spoken of a heifer or a sow [Marshall].

Opinion. To opine.

***Orts.** Leavings, scraps, fragments, Suff. [E. S. T.]. Kingsley uses this word for pieces of a broken stick [W. R.].

***Othersome.** Some other [*N. and Q.*].

Out Holl. To scour a ditch, and make it as it was at first, completely *holl* [Forby]. A vile practice of scouring out the ditch for manure, without returning any part of the soil to the root of the hedgewood [Marshall].

***Out of one's hundred.** To feel strange, out of one's element [M. C. H. B.].

Outs. *Vide Make.*

Outshifts. The skirts, boundaries, extreme and least regarded parts of a town, parish, farm, or garden. Ex. 'He lives somewhere in the *outshifts* of the town.'

Oven Bird. The long-tailed titmouse. The bird itself is, indeed, seldom called by this name, but most commonly the long-tailed *Pick-cheese*. The allusion is to the nest, which is otherwise, and more descriptively at least, called a *Pudding-poke's* nest. Sometimes called a *Ground Oven* [A. E. R.].

***Over.** The Coroner is said to go 'over' a corpse [M. C. H. B.].

***Overday-goods.** Refuse stock. Goods whose day is over [M. C. H. B.].

Over-flush. Superfluity.

Overgive. To thaw.

Overhew. To overgrow and overpower; as strong and luxuriant plants *overhew* those of humbler growths.

***Overlay.** Overreach [M. C. H. B.].

***Overlooked.** Bewitched [M. C. H. B.].

***Overly.** Arbitrary, tyrannical [Johnson].

Overwhart. Across. To plough *overwhart* is to plough at right angles to the former furrows. **Overthwart** [W. R.]. **Overwort** [B. N. 22].

Overworn. Apparel worn as long as is thought fit, thrown aside, and given to servants or the poor, is called '*overworn* clothes.'

***Owdacious, Outdacious, Oudacious, Alldacious.** Audacious; 'An owdacious liar or scoundrel' [M. C. H. B.].

Owe. To possess by right. Ex. 'Mr. Brown *owes* that farm.' This seems to me a misunderstanding of our Norfolk phrase, 'Mr. B. *own* that farm,' for *owns* [W. R.].

***Owl's Crown.** The wood cudweed [Marshall].

Pack Gate. A gate on a packway, which often lies through inclosed grounds. Many of such ways and gates still retain their names and use in high Suffolk.

Packman. A hawker, one who travels about the country with packs of goods [L. Sc., Br.].

Pack-rag Day. Old Michaelmas day, on which servants in the country pack up their tatters and go to new services.

Packway. A narrow way by which goods could be conveyed only on pack-horses; now a foot and bridle way with gates.

Pad. (1) To make a path by walking on a surface before untracked, as in new fallen snow, or land lately ploughed

[Forby]. (2) Dried cow-dung, formerly collected for fuel [Johnson]. (3) A pannier [Marshall].

Paddle. To trample, applied principally to children [Forby]. Only when in water [Spur.].

***Padling.** Trifling, 'peddling.' 'My small *padling* debts.' Will of James Poley of Little Hedingham, yeoman, 1679 [C. D.].

Page. The lad attending on a shepherd.

Paigle. A cowslip. The flowers are dried by some rustic simplers, and an infusion of them, under the name of *paigle* tea, is administered as a very mild and wholesome soporific. Certainly it has that effect; and so, in different cases, has *paigle* wine, which is by far the more palatable medicine. The word '*paigle*' is, in Suffolk, applied to the crowfoot, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, Lin.

***Pake.** To poke about. 'He *pake* about like a turkey arter dark.' He moons about [Em.].

***Pakenose.** An inquisitive person [B. N. 27].

***Paking.** Poking about. See **Peaking**.

***Pal.** Two courses or rounds in stocking knitting [Johnson].

***Palky, Polky.** Always of potatoes diseased.

Pamment. A square paving brick. Contracted from pavement.

Pample. To trample lightly. A child *pamples* about. A heavy-heeled fellow *slods*. Johnson has, 'to walk as if the feet were tender.'

***Pampling.** Fidgety [M. C. H. B.].

Pan. (1) The hard earth below that which is moved by the plough. (2) To be hardened, as the surface of some soil is, by strong sunshine suddenly succeeding heavy rain. It seems a comparison (*parvis magna*) with the operation of fire in a pottery. Johnson has, 'to bind firmly, as a barn floor of clay.'

Panchion. A large broad pan. Augm. of Pan.

Pane. A regular division of some sorts of husbandry work, as digging, sowing, weeding, &c. It seems to have been figuratively taken from *panes*, or stripes of cloth. Indeed, that old sense is still in use among us. *Paned* curtains are made of long and narrow stripes of different patterns or colours sewed together [Forby]. The quantity of clay or brick between the studs [Johnson].

***Pangle.** In the parish of Wereham is one of those fenny badly-drained pieces of land, which are usually called 'labours in vain,' from all attempts to turn them to profitable uses being ineffectual; this is called the *Pangle* [E. S. T.].

Panhin, Panchin. A small pan. Pannikin?

***Paper.** 'A piece of paper,' a summons. 'I'll get a piece o' paper for you' [M. C. H. B.].

***Papish.** A decayed pollard tree, showing white [Johnson].

Par [Yard?]. An inclosed place for domestic animals, for calves, perhaps, in particular.

***Parcel.** A piece or quantity. 'A parcel of grub'—a pack of nonsense.

Parfit. Perfect. 'Noe was a just man and a *parfite*' [*Capgrave's Chronicle*, E. S. T.].

***Parlour Chamber.** The room *over* the parlour, just as the porch chamber is the room over the porch [W. R.].

***Parsley Breakstone.** The common saxifrage [W. G. W.].

***Part.** Half [M. C. H. B.].

Partless. In part, partly. Perhaps the syllable *less* might be thought to express the intended idea more strongly.

Par-yard. The farm-yard. [Rather the manure-yard.]

Pash. To beat anything brittle into small fragments.

Pass. To '*pass* the bell' is to toll it for the purpose of

announcing a death. On the day of the funeral the bell is not said to be *passed*, but tolled or rung.

Patch upon. To impute blame rashly or wrongfully. Ex. 'He *patched* it upon me, who knew nothing of the matter.'

***Paulk.** To climb, to stand high [G. E.].

***Paupusses.** Paupers. Suff. [Halliwell].

Paved. (1) Turned hard, as a clayey soil in dry weather [Forby]. Spoken of dirty clay lanes which have become passable [Cull. Haw.].

***Pawk.** To throw about awkwardly. Suff. Hence **Pawky**, an awkward fellow [Halliwell].

***Pawk.** To search [B. N. 26].

Pawts. Flat boards fastened on the feet to enable men to walk safely on mud or ooze.

Pax-wax. The strong tendon in the neck of animals [Sir Thomas Browne's list and B. N. 35].

Pay. To beat.

Peagoose. One who has an aspect both sickly and silly. It is a compound of *peak* and *goose*.

***Peaking.** (1) Secretly looking or prying about [Johnson]. (2) Also of a young chicken or pheasant that is not well and will not eat. Phonetic from the noise the latter makes [M. C. H. B.]. (3) Or peagoosing. 'How he do go a pea-goosin' about' [E. M.].

***Pearl.** The common tern (*Sterna fluviatilis*) and the lesser tern (*Sterna minnuta*) [J. H. G.]. This is called 'Chit' perle [M. C. H. B.].

***Pearwhelp.** A scion or offset from the root of a pear-tree [Johnson].

Peckish. Hungry, disposed to be pecking.

Pecurious. Very minutely and scrupulously exact. It

seems to be fantastically fabricated from *peak* and *curious*; importing a prying curiosity to see that all is quite right.

Ped. A pannier, a large wicker basket with a lid. Two are commonly used, and called a 'pair of *peds*,' one on each side of a horse, in which pork, fowls, butter, and eggs are carried to market, and fish hawked about the country.

Pedder. One who carries wares in a *ped*, pitches it in open market, and sells from it. But probably any foot-man, whether trader or pilgrim [W. R.].

Pedder's Way. In the old maps of Norfolk a road is laid down, under this name, from the north-west extremity, called St. Edmund's Point, over the champaign part of the county to the interior and central parts. It was much frequented of old, and goods of more value and importance conveyed along it than are now wont to be carried in *peds*. Some few reaches of it here and there still retain the old name; but the whole of its ancient course cannot be made out, being of course lost in the inclosures which have taken place in modern times.

***Pedware.** For podware. Pulse, beans, peas, or any kind of pods [Johnson].

***Peel.** A long-handed sort of shovel used for putting bread into the old-fashioned brick ovens [M. C. H. B.].

Pee-wee. (1) Peaking and pining; whining and whimpering. (2) To micturate, especially of children; pittle = the same. Ex. 'He ha' pittled his britches' [M. C. H. B.].

Pee-wic. To peak and pine, &c.

Peg. To thump with sharp knuckles.

Peg Trantum. A galloping, rantipole girl; a hoydenish mauther.

Pelt. (1) A sheep's skin with the wool on. In R. N. C. it is a raw skin or hide without the hair or wool. (2) A game at cards somewhat like whist, but played by three

only. (3) The act of plucking feathers from live geese [Johnson].

Pelt Wool. The wool which is shorn from the hide after the animal's death.

Pend. (1) To press or pinch. Commonly said of apparel which does not fit. Ex. 'The shoe *pends* here.' A phrase sometimes used figuratively for 'that is the tender point,' or the like. (2) To incline or lean. 'The wall *pends* this way.'

Pense. To be fretful.

***Pent.** Short of anything. '*Pent* for time.' '*Pent* for rume' [W. R.].

Perceivance. Faculty of perception; aptitude to learn. Ex. 'The boy is a dunce, and has no *perceivance*.'

Perish. To destroy. Ex. 'The frost has *perished* all my tender plants.'

Perk. (1) To perch. (2) A perch. A legitimate noun substantive. (3) A wooden frame against which sawn timber is set up to dry. So called from its resemblance in form to a perch in a bird-cage. (4) Brisk, lively, proud. '*Perk* as a peacock.'

Perry Dancers. The Northern lights. The *peries* or *perries* are the fairies. There is fancy and elegance in this word. It is corrupted, it seems, in L. Sc. to *merry dancers* or *pretty dancers*.

***Perry Wind.** Half a gale [W. White's *Eastern England*, i. p. 92; also E. F. G. and J. G. N.].

***Pesket (Peascod).** A pod [M. C. H. B.].

Pess. A hassock to kneel on at church.

Peterman. A fisherman; in use on the Suffolk coast.

Petition. An adjuration. Ex. 'He took strong *petitions* that he was innocent.'

Petman or **Pedman**. The smallest pig in the litter. Sometimes **Dodman** of a litter, though this is properly used for a snail only [W. R.].

***Petty**. House of commons, garden-house [M. C. H. B.].

Pheesy. Fretful, querulous, irritable, sore.

***Phossy** or **Phooky**. Applied to fruits when unsound, soft and woolly [Spur.].

***Pick**. The bar-tail godwit [J. H. G.].

***Pick** or **Bang**. A way of deciding which side is to go in first at any game. A stick is thrown up, and if it falls upright it is *pick*, and *bang* if it falls flatling [Johnson].

***Pick**. An eel-spear [M. C. H. B.].

Pickcheese. (1) The titmouse, or yellowhammer [W. B.]. (2) In the plural in general use by school-children for the seeds of *Malva sylvestris* [H. B.]. (3) The blue tit (*P. cæruleus*) [M. C. H. B.].

Pickerel Weed. Most likely a species of *Potamogeton*, Lin. The pike, and other fresh-water fish, deposits its spawn in narrow stripes upon the stalks and leaves of the *Potamogeton* and other water plants.

***Pickings**. A dirty, slovenly, ragged woman, is said to be 'a lump of *pickings*' [Johnson].

Pickle. To glean a field a second time, when, of course, very little can be found. It can surely be nothing more than a mere dimin. of pick.

Picklin. A sort of very coarse linen, of which seedsmen make their bags, dairymaids their aprons, &c.

***Pickpurse** or **Sandweed**. The common spurrey [Marshall].

***Pidgeon-pair**. A male and female, used of human beings [F. J. B.].

Pie. (1) The heap of earth and straw piled over potatoes to protect them from the frost [Forby]. (2) A kind of gull or Scoulton *pie* (*Larus ridibundus*) [M. C. H. B.].

Piece or Pieces. Fields arable [M. C. H. B.].

***Pie-wipe.** The pewit or common lapwing [also Arderon].

***Pieyard = Paryard.** The bullock-yard [M. C. H. B.].

***Pifler (Pipefiller).** A child who, in weaving, fills or winds the thread on the pipe ready for the weaver [Johnson].

***Pigeon-pair.** A boy and a girl, not necessarily twins. When a man has two children one of each sex [M. C. H. B.].

***Piggle.** To be nice with one's food, turning it over like a pig [G. J. C.].

***Pightle.** See **Pitle**.

***Pigmire, Pishmire, Pishemire, or Pishemeer.** The ant.

Pike off! Begone! 'Shoulder your *pike* and march.'

***Pilch.** (1) A flannel wrapper for an infant [Forby]. (2) A thick shoulder shawl [Johnson].

***Pile.** The head side or obverse of a coin [Johnson].

Pilger. A fish-spear.

Pimgenet. (1) A very delicate and mincing diminutive of *piemgenet* for *pomegranate*. (2) A small red pimple. Possibly a hyperbolically figurative application of the first sense.

***Pin.** To fasten upon. As of a ferret and rabbit [M. C. H. B.].

Pin Basket. The youngest child in a family.

Pingle. To pick one's food, to eat squeamishly.

***Pin Horse.** (1) The horse next before the shaft-horse or 'thiller' [Bevan]. Those in front of him are **Lash Horse** and **Fore Horse** [W. G. W.].

Pinning. The low masonry which supports a frame of stud-work.

Pin of the Throat. The uvula.

Pin-patches, Pin-paunches. The small shell-fish called periwinkles, of which vast multitudes are found on our coasts. They are commonly drawn out of their shells with a pin.

Pin Wing. The pinion of a fowl.

***Pipe.** The narrow entrance to a wild-fowl decoy [W. R.].

***Pipes.** Channels in the human anatomy [C. D.] (N. Ess.).

Pipperidge. The barberry-tree. But the fruit is always called by its proper name.

Piss Bed. The common dandelion. So universally is its diuretic effect known, that it is said to have a name equivalent to this in every language in Europe.

***Pit.** Pond. The word in Norfolk generally implies water [H. B.].

Pit Hole. The grave.

Pitle, Pickle. A small piece of inclosed ground, generally pronounced in the first, but not unfrequently in the second form. [Never to my knowledge, W. R.] See **Pightle**, always pronounced 'pytle.'

Pitter. To grieve piteously. '*Pittering* and *pinning*.'

***Pivet.** Privet [M. C. H. B.].

Placket. A pocket.

***Plain.** A level place surrounded by houses in a town, as in Norwich and Yarmouth.

Plancher. A boarded or *planked* floor.

Planets. The phrase 'by *planets*' means irregularly, capriciously, upon no intelligible principle. In changeable weather the rain and sunshine come and go by *planets*. A man of unsteady mind acts by *planets*; meaning much the same as by fits and starts [Forby]. The word *planet* is used as a horoscope [Spur.].

Planting. A plantation.

***Plash.** A shallow pool [E. S. T.]. Probably the same as *Splash* in Surrey [W. R.].

Plaw. A slight boiling. If the meat seems likely to be tainted before it can be dressed, the cook must 'give it a *plaw*' to check the progress of decay, and, if possible, keep it a little while at a stand.

***Plenna.** To lose flesh, decline [Johnson]. No doubt the same as the next.

Plenny. To complain fretfully. Sick children are said to *plenny*.

Plounce. (1) To plunge with a loud noise [Forby]. (2) To nonplus [Johnson].

***Pluck.** (1) A slight tear. E.g. 'That bromble gon my gown a rare *pluck*' [H. B.]. (2) Liver and lights, edible in'ards [M. C. H. B.].

Pluggy. Short, thick, and sturdy.

***Plump.** Bread broken or cut, with salt sprinkled and water poured over it [Johnson].

Plunky. Short, thick, and heavy.

***Poach.** To tread soft land by cattle [Spur.].

Pock-fretten, Pock-broken. Marked with the smallpox.

Pod. A fat protuberant belly.

Podge. To stir and mix together. The same as **Poach**.

Poit. Something stronger than **Pert**, in farther assuming an air of importance.

***Poke.** A small sack [G. E.].

Poke Cart, Poking Cart, Poker. The miller's cart, which is laden with the *pokes* or flour-bags belonging to his customers.

Poke Day. The day on which the allowance of corn is made to labourers, who, in some places, receive a part of their wages in that form.

***Poker.** The red-headed pochard (*F. ferina*) and tufted duck (*F. cristata*), called respectively red pokers and black pokers [M. C. H. B.].

***Pokey Hokey.** A bugbear to frighten children [Spur.].
Hokey Pokey is now cheap fruit ice in Norwich [W. R.].

***Polke.** A pit full of mud [Pr. Pa.].

***Pollar.** (1) An upper apartment in a house for fowls, in which they roost [Johnson]. (2) A roosting-place [Spur.].
Hen's Polly, a roost [*B. N.* 27]. Possibly from 'pillar' [W. R.].

***Pollard.** The best kind of bran, sharps the second quality, middlings third do. [F. J. B.].

Poller, Pollen, Pollinger. A pollard tree.

Polliwigs. *Vide* Purwiggy.

***Polly Washdish.** The common wagtail [M. C. H. B.].

Polt. A hard driving blow.

***Poltens.** Crutches [Johnson].

***Polter, Poulter.** To shoot with a cross-bow [M. C. H. B.].

***Poople.** The poplar-tree [Spur.].

Popinjay. A parrot; now obsolete [J. H. G.].

Poppin. A puppet. It is the French *popin*, which Cotgrave interprets 'spruce, brisk, quaint.'

Poppin Show. A puppet-show.

Popple. (1) A poplar-tree. (2) To tumble about with a quick motion, as dumplings, for instance, when the pot boils briskly.

***Poppling.** Talking nonsense [Johnson].

***Pork Cheese.** Brawn [M. C. H. B.].

***Porking.** To go. To go picking up small pieces of wood, coal, or other fuel at the seaside [Spur.].

Porkling. A small porker.

Pose. A catarrh, or cold in the head.

- Potladies.** Tadpoles, from their shape.
- ***Pottens.** Crutches for the lame [Spur.].
- Potter.** To poke, pry, rummage.
- Power.** A great number. Ex. 'There was a vast *power* of gentlefolk at the music.'
- ***Poys.** Pies [M. C. H. B.].
- ***Prate, Crake.** The noise a hen makes, usually supposed to be a sign she is near laying [M. C. H. B.].
- ***Prayed for.** Banns asked. Ex. 'Mr. Hunnard was *prayed for* in church to-day' [H. B.].
- Prest.** Ready. In its common application it seems to be understood as an abbreviation of the adverb *presently*. Ex. 'I will be with you *prest*.'
- ***Pretty.** The ornamented part of a wine-glass. 'Fill it up to the *pretty*' [M. C. H. B.].
- ***Prey.** The head of cattle driven from the common pasture, and impounded if any among them belong to adjoining parishes [Johnson].
- ***Prick.** See **Pritch**.
- Prim.** Very small smelts. The fry of smelts. So called at Lynn, where the smelts are remarkably fine.
- Prime.** To trim up the stems of trees, to give them the first dressing or training, in order to make them grow shapely.
- ***Prink.** To show out of the ground. 'The barley is just *prinking* out of the ground' [Johnson].
- Prise.** A lever used for the purpose of forcing. This instrument is sometimes called a **Pry**.
- Pritch.** A strong sharp-pointed instrument of iron for various purposes. (1) A fold *pritch* is that with which holes are made in the ground to receive fold stakes, or what are called the toes of hurdles. (2) An eel *pritch* is

a spear for taking eels. (3) Probably **Prick**, as an eel *prick* [Spur.].

***Pritchel**. The iron with which the smith makes the holes in the shoes [Johnson]. A kind of hard chisel for mill-stones [W. B.].

Proctor. To hector, swagger, or bully. From the proctors, who were licensed collectors of alms [W. R.].

Prog. (1) To pry or poke into holes and corners. (2) A curved spike or prong, to drag what is seized by it. (3) Food. (4) Begging for food, or money to buy it with. Ex. 'He is on the *prog*.'

***Progue**. To prick with a sharp stick [G. E.].

Proter. A poker.

***Proud**. A sow is said to look *proud* when *maris appetens* [E. S. T.].

***Pucker**. To draw up or gather [G. E.].

Pudding. A stuffed cushion put upon a child's forehead, when it is first trusted to walk alone.

Pudding Pie. A piece of meat plunged in batter and baked in a deep dish, thus partaking of the nature of both pudding and pie. Sometimes called a **Toad in a hole**.

Pudding Poke. *Vide* **Oven** and **Poke**.

***Puddle**. The implement with which thistles and other weeds are cut below the surface [Johnson]. Spud?

***Pulfer**. The fieldfare [W. G. W.].

Pulk. (1) A hole full of mud, or a small muddy pond. Otherwise a **Pulk Hole**. Sir Thomas Browne speaks of them as shallow pools left at the ebb of the tide, but I think a *pulk* is rather a deep hole [W. R.]. Johnson says, 'a place whence water is drawn by a lever.' (2) A thick, chubby, fat figure, of low stature.

Pulky. Thick, fat, chubby, and short.

***Pull.** To haul, to prosecute, e.g. to bring before the bench [C. H. B.].

***Pull.** Of ditches; to draw out the weeds [M. C. H. B.].

***Pullen.** Poultry [Pr. Pa.].

Pulling - time. The evening of the fair-day, when the wenches are pulled about.

***Pulling-trees.** The part to which the horses are attached to plough [G. E.]. *Vide* Pundle-tree.

Pull-tow, Pull-tow Knots. The coarse and knotty parts of the tow, which are carefully pulled out and thrown aside before it is fit to be spun into yarn.

***Pulthy.** Filthy [G. J. C.].

Pummace. The mass of apples mashed under a stone roller before they are placed between layers of straw or the cider press. The word is figuratively used for any soft pulpy substance, like rotten or mashed fruit. Ex. 'I will beat you to a *pummace*.'

***Punch it!** Be off! [Johnson].

Punder. To be exactly on an equipoise.

Pundle Tree. The wooden cross-bar to which the horses are fastened to draw ploughs or harrows. *Tree* means *wood*, as has been before explained; and the compound word literally means, the *balanced wood*, which is descriptive of it. The *pundle tree* is thicker than the *whipple tree*.

Pungled. Shrivelled and become tough, as winter fruit overkept, but not turned rotten; also grain shrivelled with heat or disease.

Puppy. A puppet.

***Puppy-dogs.** Small dogfish [M. C. H. B.].

Pur. A poker [also Arderon].

Purdy. Surly, ill-humoured, self-important. [This is not correct at Aylsham.]

Purely. Much improved in health. Ex. 'I am *purely* to-day.'

***Purely.** (Suff.) Only in connexion with a confinement. (N. Ess.) More generally [W. B.].

***Purl.** Advertised at beer-houses as a morning drink, is warm beer with a sprig of wormwood placed in it [A. E. R.].

Purle. (1) A term in knitting. It means an inversion of the stitches, which gives to the work, in those parts in which it is used, a different appearance from the general surface. The seams of stockings, the alternate ribs, and what are called the clocks, are *purled*. (2) A narrow list, border, fringe, or edging. The top of a knitted stocking may, perhaps, serve as an instance, and thus point out the connexion with the preceding word. It is a contraction of **Purfle**.

Purwiggy. A tadpole.

***Push.** A sore [Spur.]. Not all sores, but rather an abscess [A. E. R.]. A boil or sore swelling [C. D.].

***Pushmire.** For pismire or ant [Em.].

***Pusket or Puskit.** A peapod [G. E.].

Pussle, Puzzle. A very dirty drab; a filthy slut.

***Put his muck up.** Raised his temper [W. R.].

***Put out.** To put out the bell = to toll the bell [M. C. H. B.].

***Putty.** The mud of a river. Probably only yachtsmen's slang [W. R.].

***Puy.** Johnson says the 'quant' used to be so called. It is now obsolete [W. R.].

***Pye Wipe.** See **Pie Wipe**.

Quackle. To interrupt breathing. Formed to express the inarticulate sound then uttered. 'My cough *quackles* me' [F. J. B.].

***Quackled.** Choked, suffocated [Cull. Haw.]. ‘He fanged her by the throat and nearly *quackled* her.’

Quaddle, Quoddle. To coddle; to boil gently.

Quaddling, Quodding. Codling; a well-known soft summer apple.

Quaddy. Very broad, short, and thick in person.

Quaggy. Soft and tremulous. Primarily and particularly applied to soil, but not confined to it; sometimes extended to great obesity and flabbiness of flesh.

***Quail.** To curdle.

***Quake.** In very common use. ‘First time as ever I see the train I lay hold on the railings and lor’ I *quaked* properly’ [C. S. P.].

***Quant.** See **Quont**.

Quarrel. Any four-cornered pane of glass; more particularly the ancient lozenge-shaped pane.

***Quarter.** To quarter the road, to make a fresh track [M. C. H. B.].

Quavery Mavery. Undecided, and hesitating how to decide; not on an even balance; meaning to determine, but fearful of taking a wrong step.

Queach. A plot of ground adjoining arable land, and left unploughed, because full of bushes or roots of trees.

Quest. To yelp as a dog when he scents his game.

Questing. Barking. A ‘*questing* spaniel’ is one who opens upon the scent of his game, in contradistinction to one who runs mute.

Quezzan. (1) To suffocate with noxious vapour. (2) To smother away without flame. If the fuel be damp, the fire *quezzens* out. Johnson says **Quessomed**.

***Quick.** Dog’s grass [Sir T. Browne]. Is this our south country **Twitch** or **Couch**, accursed of all gardeners? [W. R.].

Quicks. Roots of grass, harrowed out of a foul soil long neglected, principally *Triticum repens*, Lin. They are commonly collected in heaps, and burned on the land. The process is called 'burning of *quicks*.' Couch, Quick, Twitch, are other common names of these rapidly rooting and stubbornly vivacious grasses.

Quons. A hand-mill for grinding mustard-seed. It may be suspected of being no other than a coarse corruption of *quern*.

Quont. A pole to push a boat onwards. Johnson says the pole is called 'puy.' There is an extraordinary variation in the way this word is pronounced. Some watermen say *quànt*, others *quont* [W. R.]. Similarly Rànd and Rond.

***Quotted.** Squatted; e. g. of partridges, 'They've *quotted*' [M. C. H. B.].

Rab. A wooden beater, to bray and incorporate the ingredients of mortar.

Rack. (1) A rut. We say a cart *rack* [Forby]. (2) Weeds and other rubbish growing among corn [Johnson].

***Rafe Board.** A part of a wagon [*B. N.* 84]. See Rave Boards. Wings or side boards [M. C. H. B.].

Raff. Refuse, rubbish, worthless fragments. In T. J. it is assigned to Norfolk, in the sense of a 'low fellow.'

Raffling. Idle, unsteady, unthinking. Ex. 'A *raffling* fellow,' one who seems to act at random, hit or miss.

Raffling Pole. The pole with which the embers are spread to all parts of the oven.

Raft. A fusty and damp smell, such as often proceeds from what has been closely shut up.

Rafty. (1) Fusty, stale. A cask emptied of its contents is apt to become *rafty*, if there be not sufficient access of air; and provisions, if the larder be not well ventilated.

(2) The air is said to be *rafty* when it is misty, with an unpleasant smell. If it be moreover cold, it is said to be 'raw and *rafty*.' Rather **Rasty**, q.v. [W. R.].

Raft, Raftiness. (1) A stinking mist. (2) Fustiness in a cask.

Rag. To rail; revile in outrageous and opprobrious terms.

***Raise.** Of the act of expectoration. 'What I *raize* is wonderful' (N. Ess.) [C. D.].

Rally. (1) A projecting ledge in a wall built thicker below than above, serving the purpose of a shelf. (2) A coarse sieve, to sift peas or horse-beans. (3) To sift.

***Ram.** The keel of a boat [M. C. H. B.].

Ramp. (1) To prance, to romp. L. Sc. **Rampage.** (2) To grow rapidly and luxuriantly. It is applied to the rank growth of plants supporting themselves. In the case of those which have tendrils or clasps, by which they lay hold on other supports, it is an admitted word.

***Ramper.** A public road or highway [Johnson].

***Rampered.** A road is said to be *rampered* when its sides are pared down and suitable material laid on the middle to raise it [Johnson].

***Ramprow Goose.** A Yarmouth herring [*Eastern England*, i. p. 133].

Ramshackled. Confused and obstructed in motion, action, or intention, like a ram when his head is fastened to his fore leg. Sometimes used as tumbledown, all to pieces.

Ranch. To scratch deeply and severely, as with a nail or some more sharply pointed instrument.

Rand. (1) A joint of beef; or rather a piece than a joint. It does not seem to admit of any precise definition, but to signify any fleshy piece from the edges of the larger divisions of the hind quarter, the rump, loin, or leg. (2) A strip of leather in the heel of a shoe, turned over the edge, and firmly stitched down to strengthen it. In

both senses from Teut. *rand*, margo. (3) The boggy space between embankments and stream of rivers [*N. and Q.* 2nd Ser. i. p. 522]. See *Rond*. I never heard it called *rand* [W. R.].

Randan. The produce of a second sifting of meal. *Vide* *Crible*.

***Rannock.** Womack Broad is so called [M. C. H. B.].

Ranny. The shrew-mouse. The short-tailed field-mouse, abounding in moist meadows, is not unfrequently called by the same name, but sometimes distinguished as the water *ranny*.

Ranter. (1) A tin or copper can, in which beer is brought from the cellar, and poured out into drinking vessels. (2) To pour liquor from a large into smaller vessels. (3) To sew up a rent in a garment, or to apply a patch over it, so neatly as that the new stitches are not discernible.

***Rap.** To exchange, to swop [Johnson].

Rap and Rend. To seize and apply to his own use whatever a man can lay hands on.

Rape and Scrape. Much the same in import as the foregoing phrase, but implying less violence.

***Rape (REAP) Hook.** A sharpened sickle. A true sickle should have a slightly toothed or ragged edge [W. R.].

Rase. To cut or scratch superficially; to wound or abrade skin deep.

Rasp, Resp. To belch.

***Rasty.** *Rāsty* meat is nasty, strong-smelling, though not quite stinking meat [W. R.]. See *Reasty*.

Rath Ripe. Coming early to maturity.

***Ratified.** Scolded, lectured [Johnson]. *Rated?* [W. R.].

***Rattlewing.** The golden-eyed duck [J. H. G.].

***Rattling.** Scolding. 'I gon him a good *rattling*' [Johnson].

Rattock. A great noise. Rattacking [Johnson].

Raum. To sprawl; to move with arms and legs on full stretch.

***Ravary.** A violent mad fit of passion, attended with loud vociferation [Johnson].

***Rave Boards.** Eave-boards [Johnson]. See **Rafe Board**.

***Ravelings.** The same as **Frazelings**.

Rawings. After-grass. *Vide* **Eddish**. Pronounced **Rawrin** [Johnson].

***Rawn.** A second growth of meadow grass [H. B.].

Razor. A small pole, used to confine faggots [Forby]. More usually **Rizzer** [E. S. T.]. A long cleft pole, used to confine the splints in a building of stud and clay [Johnson].

***Razor Grinder.** The night-jar [J. H. G.].

***Reach.** A stretch of paling [H. B.].

Reast, Reastiness. Restiveness or rancidity. Indeed the two senses seem to be sometimes strangely confounded. Some talk of a horse 'taking *reast* or *rust*,' or 'running *rusty*,' meaning that he becomes *restive*, not *rancid* [Br.].

Reasty. (1) See **Rasty**. (2) *Restive*. A corruption, no doubt. (3) *Rancid*; and probably so is this of **Rusty**, from the appearance of things turned rancid, as of bacon, to which it is particularly applied.

***Reave.** To unroof or disturb the roof [Marshall].

***Red Head.** The common pochard (*F. ferina*), also called **Dunbird**.

***Red Leg.** The redshank, not the French partridge [M. C. H. B.].

***Red Tail, Fire Tail.** The redstart [J. H. G.].

Red Weed. Any of the species of field poppy with scarlet flowers.

Reed Pheasant. The bearded tit [M. C. H. B.].

Reed Roll. A thicket of reeds on the borders or shallow parts of a river.

***Reign-upon-you.** To take violent hold. To get the mastery [F. J. B.].

Rein. (1) To droop the head, as ripe corn. (2) To bear the head in a stiff and constrained posture, through affectation, like that of a horse sharply bitted.

Releet. The meeting of different roads in the same point, as a three *releet*, a four *releet*, &c.

Render. To give a finishing coat of plaster to a wall [Forby]. To melt lard or other fat [Spur.].

***Rennable.** Plain, easy to be understood. 'That boy reads very *rennable*' [Johnson].

Rere. Raw, insufficiently cooked.

Ret. (1) To soak, to macerate in water. (2) A wart [E. S. T. and Bevan].

Retting Pit. A pond used for soaking hemp. In the fens there are two different modes of *retting*: dew *retting*, which is spreading the crop on the grass, and turning it now and then to receive the dew; and water *retting*, which is laying it in a pond or ditch, covered with turf.

***Rice.** Pea straw [Johnson].

***Rickles.** The 'ringes' or 'gongs.' Scattered corn or hay collected into ranks by means of large rakes, commonly called drag-rakes [Johnson].

***Rickstavel.** A frame of wood placed on stones or piers [Johnson].

Ricky. Masterly.

Rid. (1) To remove litter or incumbrance; to put in order. Ex. 'Rid up the room, or *rid* yourself, before the com-

pany come.' (2) To dispatch. Ex. 'To *rid* work,' 'to *rid* ground,' &c.

Riddle. A coarse sieve; as a corn *riddle*, a cinder *riddle*, &c.

Ride. (1) 'To *ride* grub,' to be out of humour, sulkily silent and pouting [Forby]. (2) The quantity of wood growing from one stub [Johnson]. (3) A saddle-horse [Marshall].

***Ridgeband.** That part of the harness that crosses the back of the horse. In use in 1775 [C. D.].

***Ridgewith(e).** A tumbril. One was sold in an overseers' distraint at Great Waldingfield, Suff., in 1724 [C. D.].

Rie. The raised border on the top of a stocking.

***Riest.** An iron which is fastened below the breast of a plough [Johnson].

***Riffle.** To plough lightly [*B. N.* 14].

Rig. (1) A ridge in ploughed land, as much as lies between one furrow and another. (2) A rib in a stocking [Forby]. (3) A trick or hoax [Johnson]. (4) A sheep having one testicle [Johnson].

Right. (1) To set to rights; to put into order; frequently used with 'up.' Ex. '*Right* up the room, company is coming.' (2) Obligation. Ex. 'I have no *right* to pay so much,' q. d. I am not obliged to pay it.

Right on. (1) Positively. Ex. 'I am *right on* determined.' 'He is a plain *right on* sort of man.' (2) Straight forward. Ex. 'Go *right on*, and you cannot miss the way.' (3) 'I am *right on* jowered out' [W. R.].

Right out. (1) Directly, uninterruptedly, completely. (2) Put out, excited. Ex. 'He was *right out* about it' [M. C. H. B.].

Right side. (1) To state and balance an account. (2) To set in order, replace [*Eastern England*, i. p. 46]. (3) To put to rights in an offensive or punching way.

Right up. Upright. Ex. 'Stand *right up*, boy!' It is figuratively said of one who lives on his own means, without trade or profession, that he 'lives *right up*.'

Right-up-eared. Prick-eared, pert, saucy.

***Rigsby.** A wanton romping girl [Johnson].

Rile. (1) To stir up water or liquor and make it turbid, by moving the sediment [Br.]. (2) It is figuratively applied both to the temper and to the complexion. A man is *riled* when he is provoked to anger. This is one of the numerous American words which came from the East of England.

Rim of the body. The membrane lining the abdomen, and covering the bowels.

***Rime.** Fog (N. Ess.) [C. D.].

Rimple. A wrinkle.

***Rine, Rin.** Brine [Marshall].

Ringe. (1) The border or trimming of a cap, kerchief, or other article of female dress. (2) A row of plants, or anything else [Forby]. (3) Corn or hay collected in a row [Johnson].

Ringle. A ring as used in the nose of a bull or in snouts of swine, or any sort of iron ring used on the farm [J. H. G.].

***Riot.** Noise, a quarrel between two people only [M. C. H. B.].

Rip. (1) To swear profanely, and in anger. It is intended, perhaps, to intimate that the outrageous blasphemer, to whom it is applied, would, if he could, *rip* and tear the object of his wrath. Or peradventure it may be only a cant abbreviation of *reprobate*. (2) To be very violent and outrageous. (3) An outrageous profane swearer. (4) Any person or thing completely worn out and worthless. (5) Playful; 'you young *rip*,' said of children [M. C. H. B.].

***Rippier.** One who brings fish from the coast to sell inland [J. G. N.]. But E. F. G. queries this, and so do I.

***Ripple.** (1) To *ripple* or ribble land is to plough it in small wavy ridges [Bevan]. (2) A particular way of ploughing, laying the land two furrows together [Johnson].

Rising. Yeast, or whatever may be used as a substitute for it, to make the dough *rise* in fermentation.

Risps. (1) The stems of climbing plants generally. (2) The fruit-bearing stems of raspberries; sometimes, perhaps, applied to other plants somewhat like them.

***Rissling.** Beating walnuts off the branches with a pole [Johnson].

Rist. A rising or elevation of the ground.

***Rixy.** (1) A half-castrated horse, having a testicle in its body not descending into the scrotum [Johnson]. See **Rig** [W. R.]. (2) The smallest sea-gull [E. F. G.].

***Rizzer.** See **Razor**.

***Rizzers.** Hurdle stakes [M. C. H. B.].

***Roaches.** Sweets [B. N. 72].

Road. To force or jostle one off the road by riding or driving against him.

***Roading.** Running races with teams upon the road [Marshall].

***Roarers.** Wooden baskets to carry salt herrings [E. F. G.].

Roblet. A large chicken, or young cock.

Rock, Rock-staff. A distaff, from which, as we are told, the wool *was* spun by twirling a ball below. 'An old woman's *rockstaff*' is a contemptuous expression for a silly superstitious fancy.

Rocket. A row of holes made by dibbles, the whole length of the Stetch, q. v.

***Rode.** To spawn [W. R., E. F. G.]. Usually Roud or Rowd.

Roger's Blast. A sudden and local motion of the air, not otherwise perceptible but by its whirling up the dust on a dry road in perfectly calm weather, somewhat in the manner of a waterspout. It is reckoned a sign of approaching rain [see *N. and Q.*, 4th Ser., vol. vi. p. 502]. Usually now for a violent and sudden whirlwind, not uncommon in the summer on the broads; often of force enough to lift haycocks and dismast yachts [W. R.].

***Roil'd.** Disturbed [Arderon].

Roke. A fog.

***Roker.** A young skate [W. R.]. *Vide* Homer.

Roky. Foggy. Generally applied to the fog and mist rising in the evening off the marshes and water meadows [W. R.].

***Rolling Barley.** Collecting it into heaps ready to pitch into the wagon [Johnson].

Rollipoke. Hempen cloth of very coarse texture. Perhaps so named because only fit to be used as bags or wrappers for *rolls* or bales of finer goods.

***Rolypoly, or Rollypoly.** Rolled pastry and jam pudding served up boiled. A rolled pole, from its shape and make [M. C. H. B.].

***Rome.** A candle is said to *rome* (roam?) when the tallow runs down wasting in a draught [Johnson].

***Roment.** To raise a report or falsehood [Johnson]. [From Romaunt? W. R.]

Rommock. To romp or gambol boisterously. Apparently an intens. of Romp or Roam.

***Rond.** (1) The slip of marshy land which lies between the natural river bank and the artificial embankment, which usually runs parallel to it [W. R.].

***Roof Raising.** House-warming [M. C. H. B.].

Rosil. Rosin.

Rosilly. Like rosin. It is applied to a soil both sandy and clayey.

***Rouding Time.** Spawning time [W. R.].

***Round.** The roe or 'milt' of herring [W. R.].

Rove. (1) A scab [Forby]. (2) Half a ploughing, two furrows instead of four [Cull. Haw.].

Row. (1) A hedge. Probably an abbreviation of **Hedgerow**. (2) A narrow passage [M. C. H. B.].

Rowy. Of uneven texture, having some threads stouter than others.

***Rüd-burrow.** A wheelbarrow.

***Rudder.** The instrument used for stirring the mash in brewing [Johnson].

***Rume.** A room [*N. and Q.*].

***Runaway.** At Wisby there is an open ditch across the green where the water runs across, called the *runaway* [H. C.].

***Rundle, Rundall, or Roundle.** A round field or marsh, or a field that lies round or adjoins a person's property or house. 'Johnson's *rundle*' [M. C. H. B.].

Runnably. Currently; smoothly; without hesitation. Ex. 'The boy reads pretty *runnably*.' Often **Renably** in Suffolk.

***Runner.** (1) The water-rail (*Rallus aquaticus*). (2) Also of eggs when incubation has caused the yolk to change its appearance [M. C. H. B.].

***Running-calf.** A calf brought up on the cow and not artificially [J. H. G.].

Runty. Crusty, surly, ill-humoured. 'To run *runty*' is to take affront and resent.

***Russel.** A low, prickly plant, bearing a blue flower ; also called **Banerth** [Johnson].

Ruttle. To make a harsh and rough noise in breathing ; as when the action of the lungs is impeded, or the passage through the trachea obstructed. The 'death *ruttle*' [Spur.].

***Ryvers.** Those who open the gills of herring to make way for the stick or 'speet' on which they hang while being dried [*East. England*, i. p. 146].

Sad Bad, Sadly Bad, Sadly Badly. Very ill.

***Sad Bread.** Soppy, heavy, unbaked bread [M. C. H. B.].

***Sag.** Sedge, as sweet *sedge* (*Acarus calamus*) [W. R.].

Sag. To fail, or give way, from weakness in itself, or overloading ; as the bars of a gate, beams, rafters, or the like. In nautical language, is when, from overloads, the middle of a ship lies lower than its extreme ends. If the reverse, it is said to **Log** [E. S. T.]. We also use it figuratively. Of a man who droops in the decline of life, we say, 'he begins to *sag*.'

***Sagging, Soughing.** Of the wind in the reeds [M. C. H. B.].

Sag Ledge. A crossbar or brace to a gate, to prevent the *ledges* from *sagging*.

***Salad.** Any green vegetables [M. C. H. B.].

Sale. The iron or wooden part of the collar of a cart-horse [Forby]. The same as **Hames** [Johnson].

***Sales.** See **Seles**. Part of harness [G. E.]. **Harnes** [*B. N.* 90].

Sally. (1) To pitch forward. (2) An old hare [W. G. W.].

***Salt.** When a sow is 'maris appetens' [E. S. T.].

Salt Cat. *Vide Cat*.

***Salt Eel.** A punishment by giving the rope's end [Johnson].

***Saltings.** Meadows occasionally covered by salt water [Spur.].

***Same as.** In N. Ess. a common interpolation, as e. g. 'I should have sent it down, *same as* to-morrow.' It seems to imply a slight indefiniteness [C. D.].

Sammen Bricks. Bricks insufficiently burned; soft and friable. They are commonly understood to be Salmon bricks, and to be so called, because, from lying near the outsides of the kiln, they get more smoke than heat, and assume a reddish hue, supposed to be something like that of the flesh of the salmon, to be properly salmon-coloured bricks. **Sammel Brick** [Johnson].

Sammoditheo. This uncouth cluster of little words (for such it is) is recorded by Sir Thomas Browne as current in his time. It is now totally extinct. It stands thus in the eighth tract, 'On Languages.' Dr. Hickes has taken the liberty of changing it to *sammoditha*, and interprets it, 'Say me how dost thou,'—in pure Saxon, '*sæg me hu dest thu.*' But, as Spurdens amusingly points out, it is a mare's nest, and only a jumble up of the reply, 'Same unto thee.'

***Sammucking.** Strolling aimlessly [B. N. 24]. See **Sannikin**.

Samp. To lull, either the wind or the sea [E. F. G.].

Sand Galls. *Vide Galls*.

***Sannick.** Fancy [M. C. H. B.].

***Sannikin.** Loitering, idling [Johnson]. See **Sammucking**.

Sannock. A freq. or intens. of **Sanny**.

Sanny. (1) To utter a whining and wailing cry without apparent cause. **Sanna** [Johnson]. (2) To fall or stagger from excessive weakness, &c. 'He *sannied* a little on one side, fell down, and died immediately' [Johnson].

Sap. Another of Sir Thomas Browne's words; of which neither Hickes nor Ray gives any explanation. [Probably the gipsy word *sap*, a snake. See **Borrow**.] E. S. T.

says *sap*, a silly fellow. It is curious that now always, in scholastic slang, *sap* means a man who grinds hard on the sly [W. R.].

Sapy. Pallid, sickly; also meat that will not get firm [E. S. T.]. Johnson suggests sappy-headed, watery brain. Spurdens says meat in the first state of putridity.

***Sarn or Cern.** ‘*Sarn* your bones, I’ll ge yow a flogging’ [Johnson].

***Sarshen.** See Soshen.

Sauce. (1) Any sort of vegetable eaten with fresh meat. The ancient simplicity of rustic cookery, unacquainted with high and stimulating condiments, still seeks wholesome substitutes for them in the garden. (2) Cheek, banter. ‘Don’t have none of your *sauce*’ [M. C. H. B.].

***Saucie.** Full of spirits, of inarticulate animals even. Ex. ‘That bull is regular *saucie* this morning’ [M. C. H. B.].

***Sawbill** = Merganzers and Goosanders [M. C. H. B.].

***Sawnie.** Silly [M. C. H. B.].

Say. (1) A taste or trial, sufficient to give a hankering for more. Ex. ‘Now the sheep have got a *say* of this grass they cannot keep out of it.’ [Assay?]

***Sayces.** Rows or layers of bricks.

Say-nay. (1) To refuse. (2) To forbid.

***Scaithful.** Given to breaking pasture; also liable to be overrun by stock, as open fields, &c. [Marshall].

Scald. (1) To scorch; to affect with dry heat. (2) A multitude; a collection of something paltry and insignificant. Ex. ‘I found the whole *scald* on ’em”; perhaps of boys robbing an orchard. (3) A patch in a field of barley, scorched and withered by the sun, in a hot dry season, and on a light soil. A correspondent of *Broad Norfolk*, p. 28, gives scald as ‘the highest part of a hilly field,’ but there is little doubt he was only accidentally describing a scalded patch.

***Scald** or **Scalt**. A 'scaled' head affected by ringworm [Spur.].

***Scale in**. To plough with a shallow furrow [Marshall].

Scallion. An onion in an advanced period of its growth, in which its flavour becomes coarse and rank, and its substance tough. An onion sprouting in the second year to bear seed; or the new bulbs which are sometimes produced from the old one in that renewed growth.

***Scalps**. Stones on a beach—especially at Hunstanton.

***Scamel**. A godwit [*B. N.* 75].

***Scamp**. The head or scalp. 'If you say so again I'll hit you a lick o' the *scamp*' [Johnson].

***Scandalized**. A wherry is said to have her sail *scandalized* when it is half lowered, so as not to catch the wind; a slovenly way of getting out of reefing [*W. R.*].

Scant. (1) Insufficient, not competent. We talk of a 'scant pattern,' meaning a scanty pittance. (2) Narrow, a scant reach on the river [*M. C. H. B.*]. A scant wind.

Scantity. Scarcity, insufficiency. Ex. 'She has but a poor *scantity* to live on.'

Scare. (1) A cur to drive away the pigs and poultry. (2) Lean and scraggy, as applied to persons; scanty and flimsy, to apparel.

***Scarfig**. Preparing two pieces of iron for welding, by beating them thin at the ends.

***Scarify**. To rough harrow land [*M. C. H. B.*].

***Scatling Poles**. Used in building scaffolding [*M. C. H. B.*].

Schisms. Frivolous excuses; roundabout reasonings; strained apologies; nice distinctions; whimsies; fancies and fooleries in general.

Scocker. A rift in an oak-tree, particularly when blasted by lightning; but more frequently a *scocker* is occasioned by water soaking down into the body of a pollard oak

from an unsound part in the head of the tree ; and when a severe frost follows, the expansion of the water, in freezing, splits the wood mechanically.

***Scoed.** A disease among lambs ; a sort of gout in the knee [Johnson].

***Scoles.** Scales.

***Sconsed.** Refused, neglected, shirked [Johnson].

Scoot. An irregular angular projection, marring the form of a field, garden, &c. ; also gore, probably askew [E. S. T.]. See also *B. N.* 12.

Scooter. ‘To run like *scooter*,’ i. e. very nimbly. Probably from **Scout**. Here is the origin of another American word [W. R.]. From the flight of the *scoter* duck, *Anas nigra*, Lin. This bird appears particularly active in pursuit of its prey.

***Score.** A gangway down the cliff [Spur.].

***Scorf.** To swallow or eat. ‘I *scorfed* the lot’ [W. B.].

Scotch. To spare, to refrain. Figuratively ; the primary sense of the word being to cut or mince. So when we say ‘I did not *scotch* to tell him my mind,’ we mean ‘I did not at all mince the matter.’

***Scotches.** Scores or notches [Marshall].

***Scoulton-pie.** The black-headed gull which nests on Scoulton mere [J. H. G.].

***Scour.** Relaxed as to the bowels [M. C. H. B.].

***Scoused.** Secluded or hidden. [M. C. H. B.].

Scove. To run swiftly, to scour along.

Scrab. (1) To scratch or claw. (2) The incipient nest of any ground-building bird is so called, especially that of game birds and plovers [M. C. H. B.].

Scrabbed-eggs. A lenten dish, composed of eggs boiled hard, chopped and mixed, with a seasoning of butter, salt, and pepper.

Scradge. To dress and trim a fen-bank, in order to prepare it the better to resist an apprehended overflow. All loose materials within reach are raked together, and such additions as are to be had are procured, and so applied as to heighten and strengthen the upper part on the side next to the flood.

Scranch, Scrange. (1) A deep scratch. (2) To inflict such a scratch.

Scrap. To scratch in the earth; as a dog or other animal having that propensity.

Scraps. The dry, husky, and skinny residuum of melted fat.

***Scrat.** An hermaphrodite [Johnson].

***Screen.** A sieve; also verb, to sift [M. C. H. B.].

Screet. Half a quarter of a sheet of paper.

***Scriggle.** A quick motion caused by tickling, a wriggle [Johnson].

***Scrimmage.** Skirmish, skrimmage [M. C. H. B.].

Scrimption, Scrimshuns. A very small portion, a miserable pittance.

Scringe. (1) To shrink or shrivel, as with sharp cold or dry heat. (2) To cringe, to shrink as it were from fear of chastisement.

***Scrinkled.** Shrivelled or crumpled [M. C. H. B.].

***Scrog.** To cut beans with a sickle or hook [B. N. 84].

Scroggy. Twisted, stunted.

Scrog Legs. Bandy legs, crooked shanks.

***Scrome.** Screamed [M. C. H. B.].

***Scrovy (Scrubby).** A shabby, ragged, and dirty appearance [Johnson].

***Scrunk.** A shoal, generally of fish, but also used as of wild fowl, ships, and donkeys [E. F. G.].

Scruse. Truce, or perhaps excuse, probably a corruption of one of these words. A boy at play wanting to tie his shoe, or to leave off for any other momentary

occasion, calls out *scruse*, and does not lose his place in the game.

***Scudding Pole.** Part of a herring boat [M. C. H. B.].

***Scug.** The squirrel [Johnson]. Nares has **Scummer**.

***Scule.** For school.

***Scummering.** The playful galloping of colts when let loose [Johnson].

Scuppit. A dimin. of **Scoop**. A sort of hollow shovel to throw out water ; also a common shovel.

***Scurrick.** A small portion [Johnson].

***Scurrying Pole.** A stick used to stir an oven fire [Johnson].

***Scutcheons.** Wooden baskets with handles on top, to carry fresh herrings [E. F. G.].

***Scute.** See **Scoot**.

Seal. Time, season. Hay *seal*, wheat *seal*, barley *seal*, are the respective seasons of mowing or sowing those products of the earth. But it goes as low as hours. Of an idle and dissipated fellow we say that he ‘keeps bad *seals*’ ; of poachers, that they are ‘out at all *seals* of the night’ ; of a sober, regular, and industrious man, that he attends to his business ‘at all *seals*,’ or that he ‘keeps good *seals* and meals.’ Sir Thomas Browne spells it **Sele**, but we seem to come nearer to the Saxon. ‘To give one the *sele* of the day.’ See **Sele**. [See **Flight-seel** and **Shot-sele**, W. R.]

***Sealable.** Seasonable, opportune, but applied only to time. An inn is open at ‘all *sealable* hours’ [E. S. T.].

***Sea-pheasant.** The pintail duck [J. H. G.].

***Sea-pie.** The oyster catcher [J. H. G.].

***Sear.** Dry, dead [Cull. Haw.].

***Search.** Of physic. ‘I feel it a *searching* on me’ [M. C. H. B.].

***Searled up with cold.** Pinched or nipped up [W. R., Tungate].

***Seat or Sitting.** Enough eggs for a hen to sit on and cover nicely [M. C. H. B.].

***Seconding.** The second time of hoeing turnips [M. C. H. B.].

***Sedge-marine.** The sedge-warbler [J. H. G.].

Seed-lep. The basket carried by the seedsman. Sometimes it is applied with less propriety to the deep basket which holds chaff to feed the horses.

***See Sim.** A child's game. If one of the party is blinded it is **Blind Sim** [Spur.].

***Seft.** Saved, sparing [G. E.].

Seg. (1) Any animal emasculated when grown to maturity, as a bull *seg*. (2) Sedge [Spur.].

***Seggen.** Made of sedges, as a *seggen* mattress, a *seggen* horse collar [Spur.].

***Sein Wheat.** Mildewed wheat [Johnson].

***Sele.** E.g. wheat *sele*, barley *sele*, hay *sele*, season for wheat sowing, &c. These words are pronounced short, thus—haysle, &c. [E. S. T.]. See **Seal**.

***Seles.** Horsys harneys [*Prompt. Parv.*].

Sencion. The common groundsel.

***Sensible.** Conscious, in cases of severe illness; the opposite to unsensed (N. Ess.) [C. D.].

***Sensible - crazy.** A term applied to a lunatic who is sensible in some respects [H. B.].

***Sensible-make.** To make understand. Local at Waldingfield [F. J. B.].

Serve. To impregnate.

Set. (1) To astound, to overcome with surprise. Ex. 'When she heard the news she was quite *set*,' q.d. motionless, *set* fast. (2) 'To *set* by,' to treat with attention and consideration. Ex. 'He was very much *set* by.' It is

O. E. : B. Tr., 'He that *setteth* not by himself.' (3) A situation, as an 'eel-set' [M. C. H. B.]. (4) To quant, a quant, a setting-pole. (5) To arrange, to set in order. (6) Sown, of seeds. (7) Set on, to put a man on to piece or job work. (8) Set out; of turnips, the final hoeing [M. C. H. B.].

***Sets.** Of plants, the cuttings or offshoots. Also small potatoes used for 'setting' [M. C. H. B.].

Seven Year. A period of seven years collectively. A septennium. Ex. 'I have not seen him these two *seven years*.'

***Several.** A portion of common land allotted to a certain person [M. C. H. B.].

***Sew.** For sowed. 'He *sew* his wheat yesterday' [Spur.].

***Shabbley.** Dull, showery [M. C. H. B.].

Shack. (1) To rove about, as a stroller and mendicant. (2) To turn pigs or poultry into the stubble fields, to feed on the scattered grain, in exercise of a right over common fields. [The custom of *shackage* was, that where lands were uninclosed but held in severalty in slips (see Seebohm), marked out by 'dole' stones, all the owners might turn out their pigs (and I think *all* cattle) to common over all the uninclosed land. Any one owner might inclose his slip, but then, of course, he lost his right of *shackage*. 'Injuste shakeraverunt' is a classical expression often found in Norfolk Court Rolls, W. R.] (3) A shabby fellow, lurking and prowling about, and living by his shifts. (4) The shaken grain remaining on the ground when harvest and gleaning are over; or, in woodland countries, the acorns or mast under the trees.

Shack Bag. Properly, one who carries a bag, *shaking* it to induce others to put something in, and holding it ready to receive whatever he can pilfer. But it is commonly used in the first sense of *shack*, substantive.

Shack Time. The time when pigs are at *shack*.

Shacky. Shabby, ragged, and shiftless, or shirtless.

***Shag.** (1) 'To raise a man's *shag*' is to make him angry ('Get his wool up,' W. R.) [Johnson]. (2) Fat or bacon on which some of the coat, hair, or bristles remain [Johnson].

***Shag-trot.** A slow pace.

Shail. (1) 'To *shail* about.' 'To run *shailing*' is to move as if the bones were loose in their sockets, like a ripe nut in its *shale* or shell [Forby]. (2) To throw a flat missile [Spur.]. A long string of barges being towed is said to go *shailing* about if it swings loosely across the river [W. R.]. (3) To drop out [F. J. B.]. (4) Sloping off [M. C. H. B.].

***Shake.** A crack in timber [Spur.].

***Shaken.** Timber is said to be shaken when from the violence of the wind its grain is separated; also **Wany** [Johnson].

***Shaling.** Gliding or slipping, slanting [M. C. H. B.].

***Shaling-off.** Tapering or slanting [M. C. H. B.].

Shalm, Sharm, Shawm. To scream shrilly and vociferously.

Shamble. To drive away and disperse. Also to shout [B. N. 23].

***Shammock.** A sloven [B. N. 92].

Shanny. Shatter-brained. Ray has **Shandy**, certainly the same word in somewhat different form. Sometimes *shanny*-pated [E. S. T.]. Johnson says, 'shy, wild in countenance, caused by affliction or an imaginary evil.'

***Sharm.** See **Shalm**.

***Sharp.** Hungry [M. C. H. B.].

Shaunty. Showy, flashy, affecting to be tasteful in apparel or ornament.

***Shay-brained.** Foolish, silly [Blomefield].

Sheer. (1) Erittle. It is given in T. J. as an adv. and as

a low word, in the sense of 'quick, at once.' Low let it be. It is nearly connected with our sense. (2) Bright red, shining with inflammation. (3) To reap [Marshall].

Shelled. Pie-bald, or partly coloured, as in **Sheldrake**.

***Sherb Corn.** [*Nolan's Poor Laws*, second edition, i. p. 501.]

Shere-man. Any man who had not the good fortune to be born in one of the sister counties, or in Essex. He is a sort of foreigner to us; and to our ears, which are acutely sensible of any violation of the beauty of our phraseology, and the music of our pronunciation, his speech soon bewrays him. 'Aye, I knew he must be a *shere-man* by his tongue.'

Sheres. A general name for all the counties in England, but Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, which are commonly called by us 'the three counties.'

Shet. To shut, e. g. a *shet knife* for a clasp knife [W. R.].

***Shew, Shue.** Interjec. to scare away [M. C. H. B.].

***Shife.** A slice or portion [Johnson]. But I doubt this, the example which he gives seeming to make it mean Sheaf [W. R.].

Shiften. (1) To change linen. (2) To shift stitches from one pin to another in knitting. Also **Shiffen**, to change linen [B. N. 89].

Shiftening. A change of linen. A poor woman begs of the overseer to give her boy, who is going out to service, 'only a *shiftening*, two of each sort, one on and one off.'

Shim. A narrow stripe of white on a horse's face.

Shimmer. To glimmer, to shine faintly.

Shimper. To simmer.

***Shinker.** A little curly-tailed long-coated dog [Johnson].

***Shinlog.** Refuse bricks used to stop the kiln mouth while burning [Johnson].

Shitten [**Shut-in**] **Saturday**. The Saturday in Passion Week, and should now be pronounced **Shutten**, or **Shut-in-Saturday**; the day on which the blessed Redeemer's body lay inclosed or shut in the tomb.

Shive. (1) A small and thin slice [Forby]. (2) A thick and broad piece [Johnson]. Also **Shiver** or **Sliver**, used for a slice of any size [W. R.]. (3) The small iron wedge with which the bolt of a window-shutter is fastened. In Suffolk this is called 'a **Sheer**.'

Shoaf. A sheaf [O. E., W. C.].

***Shoal Furrow**, or **Fleet Furrow**. A shallow furrow, being the last ploughed before taking the balk up [Johnson].

***Shoat**. See **Shot**.

Shod, Shud. A shed. Either may be the participle of the A. S. verb. It certainly means a shaded place.

Shoes and Stockings. The variety of primrose and polyanthus which has one flower sheathed within another.

***Shog**. The pace of a horse, not an amble; a little out of a walk, but not a trot; also used to hurry up [Johnson].

Sholt. A cur. **Shoult** [Johnson].

***Sholve**. A shovel [Spur.].

Shoo. To scare birds.

Shool, Shulve. To saunter, with such extreme laziness as if the saunterer did not mean to walk, but to shovel up the dust with his feet.

Shoring. Awry, aslant. From the oblique or slanting position of a shore or buttress.

***Shortening**. Lard or butter for pastry-making [*B. N.* 22].

Shorts. Bran mixed with a small proportion of the flour.

***Short-stuff**. Spirits. *Vide* **Spoon-stuff** [W. R.].

Shoshings. *Vide* **Ashoosh** and **Soskins**.

Shot, Shoat. A half-grown pig. It may, perhaps, be so called from its being of proper age and size to be fatted.

***Shotsele** or **Shutsele**. The evening time, when birds give gunners the chance of a shot by a flight [W. R.].

Shove. (1) To cast the first teeth (pronounced like GROVE).
(2) To germinate, to shoot. Neither of these senses is recognized in the Diett.

***Show**. For **Shaw** [E. M.].

Show. (Pronounced like cow.) To push or thrust. Certainly the same with **Shove**, but we seem to distinguish them by use. In *showing*, some force must be used. *Shoving* may be quietly and silently performed, as in the instances given under that word.

***Shrap** or **Scrap**. A bait of chaff laid in the winter season to attract sparrows, &c., which are then netted with a contrivance called a '*shrap* net,' which it was once compulsory on parishes to provide [E. S. T.].

***Shrarm**. *Vide* **Shalm**.

***Shreep**. To clear away partially, as mist [E. F. G.].

Shreeve. The sheriff.

***Shrigger**. A petty poacher and thief [Johnson].

***Shrook**. For shrieked [Johnson].

Shrough. (Pronounced SHRUFF.) Fragments of sticks, bits of coal, cinders, &c., picked up by the poor for fuel. Occasionally applied, indeed, to any sort of refuse or sweepings.

Shrovy. Shabby, ragged, squalid. From **Shrough**.

***Shruck**. For shrieked [W. R.]. 'She *shruck* a rum 'un' [E. M.].

***Shuck Dog**. See **Old Shuck**.

Shuck Trot, **Shug Trot**. A low, lazy, and yet shaking trot. The butterwoman's rate to market. See **Shog**.

Shucky. (1) Long coated or long tailed, as a '*shucky* dog' [Johnson]. (2) Untidy in one's dress or person.

***Shud.** For **Shed** [E. M.].

***Shuft.** To push or crowd. 'I saw John *shuft* Tom into the ditch' [Johnson].

Shug, Shugging. To shake, shaking, concussion. Ex. 'Give the tree a good *shug*, and the fruit will fall.'

Shulve. A shovel. T., **Sholve.** Jen., **Showl.** W. C., **Shool.** Br., **Shuil.** **Shulve** [B. N. 22].

***Shy.** Wild in conduct, amorous, *not* bashful [Spur.]. Also see B. N. 21 to same effect.

***Shywannicking** [B. N. 74]. I think a coined word [W. R.]. See **Skywannicking**.

***Siberet.** 'The *siberet* was asked at church,' the banns were published [Arderon]. **Sybb-rit** = *syb rede banna* [Prompt. Parv.]. Now usually **Sibbits**.

Sich. Such.

Side. Long, as applied to apparel. In the *P. L.* we find directions for making a short gown out of a *side* one. In modern usage, however, we seem to depart strangely from the ancient, and to use the word in the sense of strait. Ex. 'This sleeve is too *side*, it must be let out.' Or, 'It is too loose, it must be made *sider*.'

Sidlings. Aside, sideways. Women sit on horseback *sidlings*, and men straddlings. The words are respectively formed from *sidle* and straddle.

***Sight.** A large quantity or considerable number; e.g. 'He has given me a *sight* of trouble' [J. H. G.].

***Sights.** Spectacles; e.g. 'He was pakin about in *sights*' [H. B.].

Sile. (1) To strain, as milk, &c., to take out any dregs or impurity. (2) To allow a turbid fluid to remain unmoved, that it may deposit its sediment [Forby]. (3) The small fry of fish [E. F. G.].

***Sill Iron.** The iron which connects the plough with the

standards, jigs, or carriage, of a Norfolk plough [Johnson].

Silly bold. Impertinently and unbecomingly free, assuming unseemly airs, applied to petulant and forward youth. ‘*Silly bold*, like Tom Johnson’s owl’ [E. S. T.].

***Sim.** See See-sim.

Simper. To simmer. Skinner deduces these two words from the same etymon, and spells the latter of them *Simber*; most probably because it was so pronounced at that time in Lincolnshire, the county in which he was resident. This Mr. Todd ventures to call foolish. If the still existing use of *simper*, in the very next county, may be allowed to throw any light on that of *simber* one hundred and fifty years ago, we so far vindicate the most judicious, and generally most cautious, of our etymologists from such a censure.

***Simpson.** Groundsel [W. B.].

Sin, Sen. Since.

***Sine.** Then. ‘First one, *sine* another’ [Arderon].

***Singular.** Long or single [Marshall].

***Sink-hole Thief.** A despicable small thief, capable of creeping through a sink-hole [Arderon].

Sir Harry. A close stool. [Clearly a (k)night stool, W. R.]

Sirs. In O. E. sometimes written *Sers*, and thence, as we pronounce it, *Sars*. The common use of it, as a term of address, seems strangely inconsistent with the usual application of *Sir*. No respect is implied by it. It would be offensive to address it to superiors, or even to equals. It is a form of accosting inferiors only, as servants, and of both sexes. A farmer says to his domestics collectively, ‘You may all go to the fair, *Sars*, for I shall stay at home.’

***Sisserara.** A blow [B. N. 5, 59, 87].

Sithe. To sigh. O. E. *sihe*, of which our word seems a corruption.

***Sit ye merry.** A phrase used at the end of a song. The suggested meaning is, *sich gemære* = behold the end.

Sizzle. To dry and shrivel up, with hissing, by the action of fire on some greasy or juicy substance, or green wood.

***Skein.** A long line of flying duck [W. R.].

Skelp. (1) To kick with violence. It never means striking with the hand, or moving briskly, as in L. Sc. [S. W. Rix in *N. and Q.*, 2nd Ser., vol. vi. p. 372.] (2) A strong kick.

Skep. (1) A basket wider at top than at bottom [Forby]. Not to carry in the hand [Ray]. (2) A bee-hive is always a bee-*skep*.

Skew. To start aside, as a horse, at some object which scares him.

***Skewt.** An irregular corner of a field [H. B.].

***Skife Nail.** A long nail, having its head formed so as to suit or agree with the holes in the plat of a plough, and by which it is fastened firmly to the breast [Johnson].

***Skillagalee.** Thin gruel [G. E.].

Skillet. A small pot of iron or copper with a long handle.

Skimmer. To flutter or frisk about lightly. It is a frequent. of *skim*. Pegge speaks of '*skimmering* light.' We should call it a *shimmering* light. The words may perhaps be connected.

Skinch. To stint; to pinch; to give short commons.

Skink. (1) To serve at table; particularly to serve the guests with drink [Forby]. (2) To avoid drinking in turn [Spur.].

Skinker. One who serves drink. In alehouse parties, in which the word is principally used, it is applied to one of the company who takes upon himself to fill the glasses

or horns, and to call for more liquor, when it is wanted. The waiter, who brings it in, is not called the *skinker*, but the **Tender**, q. v.

***Skinks.** Bricks immediately next the skovens or outside ones in a kiln or clamp [Johnson].

Skip-jack. The merry-thought of a fowl, converted into a little toy by means of a twisted thread and a small piece of stick [Br.].

***Skipping Block.** A mounting block for horse [Johnson].

Skirl. To shrivel up something dry, by too much heat; as parchment, card, or paper *skirl* up before the fire. It may, however, be merely prefixing *s* to *curl*; and therefore to be spelled *scur*l.

***Skit.** (1) A complaint incident to foals [Johnson]. (2) A hint; not direct information [Johnson].

Skive. To pare off the thickset parts of hides, to make them to uniform substance, in order to their being tanned. Sui.-G. *skifna*.

Skiwanikin, Skiwinckin. Awry, crooked, warped.

Skizzle. A large marble, rolled along the ground at others placed in ring, to displace as many of them as possible, as at the game of skittles.

***Skot Pig.** See **Shot**.

***Skouch.** To scrape the shoe awkwardly [G. E.].

***Skovens.** The outside bricks in a kiln or clamp [Johnson].

***Skran.** Dinner [*B. N.* 55].

***Skriggle.** To wriggle or struggle away [E. S. T.].

***Skrimskin.** A small piece [Johnson].

***Skrome.** A scraping together of things as by a crome [Johnson].

***Skruse.** A truce or temporary cessation. See **Scruse**.

***Skruzzle.** Crackling or baked skin of pork [*B. N.* 35].

***Sky Wannikin.** Shy, giddy, thoughtless [Johnson].

Slab. (1) The outer cut of a timber or other tree when sawn into planks. [Another American word—W. R.] (2) A slave; a drudge. The boy who serves the mason is called his *slab*. But perhaps, in this case, he may be called from the *slabby* stuff he carries to his master, or from his carrying it on a piece of a *slab*, and not corruptly from slave. (3) A puddle or collection of surface drainage [E. S. T.].

Slade. (1) A green road. (2) A sled or sledge. (3) A narrow slip of boggy ground [Spur.]. To carry on a sledge. Heavy weights are easily *sladed* on level ground [T.]. (4) To dislocate [M. C. H. B.].

***Slake.** To be at slake, to be at leisure [Marshall]. Slack?

***Slaper.** The bottom of a tree remaining in the ground after it is felled [Johnson]. [Is there any connexion between this word and the dry wood 'sleeper' of the railway?—W. R.]

***Slappy Bread.** Not baked enough [Cull. Haw.].

Slar, Slare. To bedaub.

Slary. Bedaubed.

Slatter. To wash in a careless and *slatternly* manner, throwing the water about, &c.

Slattering-weather, Slavering-weather. A frequency or continuance of slight rain.

***Slaver.** Nonsense [B. N. 55]. Of a soapy sort [*id.* 97].

***Slavering Bib.** A child's chin-cloth [E. S. T.].

Slazy. Of loose and open texture, easily torn, and soon worn out; for which faults, it seems, the manufactures of Silesia were formerly remarkable.

Sled. *Vide* Slade.

Sleeper. (1) The stump of a tree left in the ground. (2) A rushlight [T.].

***Sleeping-room.** A bedroom [H. B.].

Sleight. (1) The knack of doing anything. This sense is, perhaps, common enough, but not distinctly given in the Dictt. (2) Ready calculation, shrewd judgement. (3) To wear away clothes, shoes, &c. In Essex I heard the expression that a man was a 'slipe for boots,' i.e. that he wore his boots out very fast [W. R.]. 'A great *sleight* for butes' [E. M.]. Also *B. N.* 90.

Slent. A gentle slope in the surface of the ground.

***Slicker.** A thick slice [Johnson].

Slift. The fleshy part of the leg of beef. The grand round of beef is the upper and under *slift* together. From *Sliver*; also *Slive*.

***Slight.** Dexterous at any art [Arderon]. See *Sleight*.

Slimslacket. Of very thin texture, loose and flaccid.

***Sling Horse.** The horse that follows the fore horse in a team [Johnson].

***Slings.** A yoke to carry water [G. E.].

Slink. (1) To suffer abortion, as applied to a cow only. The cow *slinks* her calf, the mare *slips* her foal, the ewe *warps* her lamb. (2) A shifty fellow [C. H. E. W.].

Slink-calf. The abortion of a cow [W. C.].

Slink-veal. Miserable lean veal, which looks like the flesh of an abortion, L. Sc. W. C. Teut. *Schlenken*, abjicere.

***Slipe.** For 'a wonder at;' generally, greedy. See *Sleight*.

***Slite.** Wear and tear [E. F. G.].

***Slithers.** Small pieces of leather put in between the sole of a shoe and the welt [Johnson, quoting *Norwich Mercury*, July 3, 1830].

Sliver, Sliving. A slice of flesh. Ch. seems to mean a small slice. We always mean a large one, and pronounce the *i* long, as directly from the verb *Slive*. A.S. *slifan*, findere. W. C., a thin slice.

Slod. (1) To wade through mire, half-dissolved snow, &c.
(2) The accretion of soil, clay, or mould on one's soles [E. S. T.].

***Slod, Slud.** A piece of dough with a pat of butter in the middle, put in to bake while the oven is heating [W. B.].

Slop. (1) An outside garment, reaching to mid-leg, worn by children, and by some workmen. (2) Underwood.

Sloven-wood. Southernwood.

Slub. (1) Thick mire, in which there is some danger of sticking fast. (2) To slub, to throw mud out of a ditch [M. C. H. B.].

Slug-horn. A short and ill-formed horn of an animal of the ox kind, turned downwards, and appearing to have been stunted in its growth.

Slump. (1) To sink suddenly and deep into mud or rotten ground. (2) Defeated, upset. An unsuccessful candidate is said to be *slumped*. 'Slumped again' [A. E. R.].

Slur, Slurry. Loose, thin, almost fluid mud. The reverse of slub.

Slurrap. To swallow any liquid greedily, and with a noise of the lips or in the throat.

Slush. (1) Loose mud. (2) Filthy talk. Figuratively. Sluss [B. N. 40].

***Smeaa.** Marshland. 'Down by the carnsers and over the *smeaa*' [B. N. 70]. Cf. Marshland Smeeth [W. R.], a smooth place.

Smeagre. Thin, lean.

Smeath. An open level of considerable extent, commonly pronounced and printed Sme.

***Smee.** Widgeon (*Anas penelope*) [C. H. B.].

Smick, Smicket. Delicate diminutives of Smock.

***Smite.** A small piece. 'They ate up every *smite*' [Johnson].

***Smittock.** Ditto.

Smock-mill. A corn-mill, of a shape supposed to resemble that garment. If a mill of this form be mounted on a basement of stone or brick some few feet high, forming a storehouse under it, it assumes the more dignified appellation of a tower mill.

***Smoke-jacks.** Cockades. [M. C. H. B.].

***Smolt.** A calm [E. F. G.].

Smore. (1) To abound, to swarm. We say that a very numerous swarm of bees 'come *smoring* out of the hive.'
(2) Contraction of *some more* [M. C. H. B.].

Smotch. (1) A blot or stain. (2) To defile. Ex. 'I have *smotched* my fingers with the crock.'

Smouch. (1) To kiss him with a loud smack [Forby].
(2) To smuggle [Johnson].

***Smoulder.** To smother, suffocate, quench, put out [Johnson].

***Smoultin.** To get smooth. 'The tide is a *smoultin* now—it gets kinder smoother when the tide is going out' [B. N. 80].

***Smuddered.** Smothered. Ex. '*Smuddered* to dead,' choked to death, or stifled [M. C. H. B.].

Smur. Small misty rain, which seems to fill the air like smoke. It falls so lightly on the skin, as to seem rather to smear or anoint than to wet it.

***Smurry Day.** A wet off-and-on sort of day [Tungate].

Snack, Sneck, Snick. A sort of fastening for a door. A snack must be of iron; and is either a thumb-*snack*, in which the latch is lifted by pressing the thumb on the broad end of a short lever, which moves it; or it is a hand-*snack*, which acts upon the latch by a spring. In short, it is any sort of iron fastening which does not include a lock-*snack*.

***Snaffle.** To talk nonsensically [Johnson].

Snag. (1) A rough knob or gnarl on a tree. (2) A tag of bootlace, or snack, or latch [M. C. H. B.].

Snaggy. Morose, coarse, and rough in temper. Not, properly, testy and peevish.

Snarl. To twist, entangle, and knot together; as a skein in winding off.

Snaste. The burning wick or snuff of a candle. [Snaast, B. N. 6].

Snasty. Captious, passionate. [Snarlish, B. N. 12.] 'To take a thing in snuff,' however low an expression it may now sound, was formerly used by very good authors in the most serious composition; by Bishop Andrewes, for instance, in his sermons. It manifestly conveys the same idea as this word. To be angry is to take something in snuff. Easily annoyed.

Sneck. A door-latch [B. N. 52, 90]. See **Snack**.

Sneer. To make wry faces without intention of expressing contempt or insult, which the word in its general sense implies.

***Snettle.** A noose [Johnson].

***Sniccups.** The gapes. A disease which causes young birds to make a noise like 'sniccups' [C. H. B.].

Snickersnee. A large clasp-knife. This word was probably brought to us by the Dutch, in whose language it is said to have the same meaning.

Snickle, Snittle. A slip-knot. Ex. 'Tie it in a *snickle*, not in a tight knot.'

***Snick-snacks.** Equal shares [Johnson].

Snickup. Begone! away with you!

Snickups. An undefined and undefinable malady, but not always easily cured. To say of a man that he has 'got the *snickups*,' means rather that he fancies himself ill, than that he really is so. It is by no means so alarming

an ailment as a 'flap of cold,' q. v. It may have its name partly because it rhymes to hiccup; and partly because it is not unlikely to be acted upon by the same, or by some similar medical treatment. It may be added that 'a poor *snickuppy* creature!' is sometimes applied to a pale-faced, petted, and pampered child, always pining and puling.

***Sniffle Snaffle.** Trifling discourse, &c. [Johnson].

Snippock. A very small morsel. From *snip*.

***Snitch.** The nose. Ex. 'Pull her *snitch* for her' [M. C. H. B.].

***Snob.** A shoemaker, pronounced as shummaker [M. C. H. B.].

Snobbing. Horses biting one another gently [H. B.].

***Snooze.** For noose. Ex. 'Defendant pleaded guilty to having *snoozed* the pike' [*Police Report*, 1886, Wroxham].

***Snotch.** For notch [Johnson].

Snots. White bream (*Alramis blicca*) [M. C. H. B.].

Snoul. A short thick cut from the crusty part of a loaf or a cheese.

***Snuck.** Dogs going after bitches are said to go *snuck-ing* after them [Johnson].

Snudge. Such brisk motion as an aged person may use. Ex. 'The old woman went *snudging* along,' i.e. snugly wrapped up, with arms folded and head inclined, making the best of her way.

Snuskin. A nicety, a tit-bit.

Soak. To bake thoroughly. It is particularly applied to bread, which, to be good, must be macerated, as it were, in the caloric of the oven. If it be dough-baked, the complaint is that it has not been sufficiently *soaked*.

Sock. (1) The superficial moisture of land not properly

drained off [Forby]. (2) The lowest part of a wet field from which there is no outlet for the water, therefore all the *sock* (soak) is deposited there [Johnson]. (3) The mouth or outlet from a ditch into the river. (4) More generally and correctly the ditch running parallel with the river outside the wale [M. C. H. B.]. (5) Also soggy, wet, heavy, adhesive.

Soe. A large tub carried by two men on a stout staff, or stang, passing through two iron rings at its top, for the conveyance of water, grains, hogwash, &c.

Soft-path. One that may be ploughed. A hard-path is permanent [F. J. B.].

Soil. To fatten completely.

Soiling. The last fattening food given to fowls when they are taken up from the stack or barn door, and cooped for a few days.

So-ins. In this or that manner, *taliter*. We also say So-fashions in the same sense. *Vide Siddlins*.

Soldier. To be disposed to give or take affront, to swagger, to bully.

***Sole.** To beat violently [W. G. W.].

Soll. To pull by the ears. It is thus written because we pronounce the *o* short. In Suffolk it is pronounced SOWL.

Soller. A loft. It anciently meant any loft or upper room. It seems now to be confined to a belfry, which is sometimes called the bell *soller*, sometimes simply the *soller*. Sometimes Sollery [Spur.]

Sollop. To lounge, to waste time in utter laziness and inaction.

So-long. Au revoir. 'Good-bye for so long as we are apart' [M. C. H. B.]. [I doubt this being a genuine Norfolk phrase, W. R.]

***Sona.** For 'so.' Ex. 'I did not do that; I only did *sona*' [Johnson].

Sords. Filth, washings, offscourings.

Sore. Sorry, vile, worthless. Ex. 'He made a *sore* hand of it!'

Sore, Sorely. Very, exceedingly.

Sort. A great number. Ex. 'I have been there a *sort* of times' [Sh.]. 'I see a *sort* of traitors here' [B. Tr., Br.].

Sorzle, Sozzle. (1) To intermingle in a confused heap. Perhaps it may be connected figuratively with **Soss**, q. v. (2) An odd mixture of different things, generally applied to a compound of various ingredients boiled together for a medicine. Ex. 'How can she be well? she is always taking one *sorzle* or other.' (3) Slops [B. N. 6].

***Soshen.** To cut at an angle [G. E.].

***Soshins.** (In Suff., Shoshins), aslant, sloping.

***Soshways.** Obliquely [Johnson].

Soss, Suss. A jumble, or mixed mess of food. Always used in contempt. See **Suss**.

***Sossen.** Zigzag, right on the skew [W. R.]. Also see **Soshins**. Sarshen, B. N. 65.

Sotter. To boil gently. *Sottering*, in the case of a thick mixture of ingredients, seems to mean the same as the simmering of more fluid matter.

Soupings. Any sort of spoon meat.

Sow. (1) The insect called millipedes. (2) Sow-bug [M. C. H. B.].

Sow-pig. A gelded female [W. B.].

Sowse. (1) The paunch of an animal, usually sold for dog's meat. (2) Pigs' feet or ears pickled are called *sowse* in Suffolk [Forby]. (3) A smart slap rather than a blow, generally a box on the ear [Johnson].

***Spalt.** Brittle [Cull. Haw.]. Used in Cambridgeshire.

***Span.** 'I shall *span* you' = I shall spare you [Arderon].

***Spangles.** Oak spangles [M. C. H. B.].

Spank. To move swiftly and stoutly. Ex. 'How he did *spank* along!'

Spanker. (1) A person who takes long steps with agility, a stout or tall person. (2) Fine and large, conspicuous [M. C. H. B.].

Spanking. (1) Moving nimbly, striding along stoutly. (2) Showy, conspicuous, especially if large.

***Spantree.** The threshold of a barn or outhouse [W. G. W.].

Sparch. Brittle.

Spar Dust. Powder off posts, dust produced in wood by the depredations of boring insects. It is to be distinguished from **Saw Dust**.

***Spare.** To make, to be saving or careful [F. J. B.].

Spate Bone, Spaut Bone. The shoulder bone of an animal slain for food. **Spade Bone**, from its shape, is pretty common.

***Spear.** Of seeds, to germinate [M. C. H. B.].

***Spear-grass.** The usual term for twitch (*Triticum repens*) [H. B.].

Speck. (1) The sole of a shoe. The heel of the shoe is, by way of distinction, called the *heel speck*. 'These old shoes must be *heel specked*.' (2) The fish commonly called a sole, from its resemblance in shape.

***Specked.** Used of decay in its earlier stage. 'More blades are *specked*, they'll soon be bad' [W. B.].

***Speets.** Long sticks or laths on which herrings are strung to dry [White's *Eastern England*, vol. i. p. 146].

Spend. (1) To span with the fingers. Apparently a mere corruption, but O. E. in P. B. (2) To consume or expend. Ex. 'We *spend* so much meat, flour, cheese, &c., in our family weekly.'

Spender. A consumer. A 'small *spender*' is a person who has very little appetite.

Spending-cheese. Cheese of a middling quality, used for family consumption in the dairy districts of Suffolk, considerably superior to the Bang, or Thump, for which they are so celebrated, but by no means equal to Gloucester.

***Spendlow.** Dead wood made into fagots, and sold for kindling [Johnson].

Spere. A spire. Just as we use shere for shire.

Sperken, Sperket. A wooden peg to hang hats, &c., upon. See Spiken and Spickot.

Spikin, Spekin. A large nail with a round flat head. See Spirket.

Spile. A wedge of wood stoutly pointed with iron, used in clay or gravel pits, &c., to let down large quantities at once.

Spile-hole. The air-hole in a cask [Br.].

Spile-peg. The wooden peg closing the hole for the admission of air into a cask when it is tapped.

***Spindling.** Wasting away a good deal [Mrs. A. Leakey, of Acton].

Spink. (1) A chaffinch. (2) Herring Spink, the gold-crest [M. C. H. B.].

***Spinney.** A small wood [H. C.].

Spire, or Spere. Anything that rises above the level of surrounding objects. Spere-grass, or couch-grass. The spires or young trees left in clearing underwood [F. J. B.].

Spirit. Electric fire; a blast of lightning. Ex. 'In the great tempest, a *spirit* lit upon the church steeple.'

***Spirket.** An iron hook [Moor, Blomefield]. Johnson gives it as a special word for a 'semicircular iron on which the hog is hung before it is bowelled.' But it is

clear the word is for anything on which anything else is hung [W. R.].

Spit. The depth of a spade in digging. We talk of going two or three *spit* deep.

Spittle. A term of supreme contempt, or rather loathing. [O. E.] 'Oh, you nasty *spittle*!' q. d. filthy fellow! dirty creature! Arderon quotes the expression, 'You forlorn *spittle*!'

***Splarr.** To spread or sprawl [B. N. 27].

***Spoat.** Short-grained wood [B. N. 39].

Spoffle. To be over-busy about little or nothing. (**Spuffle.**)

Spolt. Brittle; chiefly applied to wood easily separable into fragments [Forby]. 'As *spolt* as steel' [Johnson].

Spong. (1) A long narrow slip of inclosed land, such as a strong active fellow might clear in **Spang** or leap. *Spong-water* is a narrow streamlet [Forby]. A low bog or morass [Johnson]. (2) 'Hot *spong*,' a sudden power of heat from the sun comes from under a cloud [Johnson]. (3) A calm at sea [Spur.].

***Spoon-stuff, or Short-stuff.** Spirits [W. R.].

Spore. (1) A spur for a gate-post. The proper word. ? Shore [W. R.]. (2) To preserve fruit [W. G. W.].

***Spot Spoons.** Tadpoles [M. C. H. B.].

***Spotty.** Partial [E. F. G.].

***Spoutt.** Brittle [B. N. 40, 53].

***Sprags.** Sprays or spurs.

Spraid. To sprinkle, to spatter, to moisten with spray.

***Sprat-loon.** The red-throated diver [J. H. G.].

Sprawls. Small twigs, or branches of trees or bushes.

Spreckled. Speckled.

Spring. (1) Young plants of whitethorn, to make hedges [Forby]. (2) A lea, grass-land [Spur.]. (3) Run in eggs. *Vide* Run [M. C. H. B.]. (4) Excited by drink [B. N. 62].

Springe. (1) To spread lightly, to sprinkle. (2) A horse-hair or wire snare for birdcatching, &c. [M. C. H. B.].

Springer. A youth. In L. Sc. *springald*.

Sprink. A crack, a flaw. *Sprunkt* [Johnson].

Sprit. A pole to push a boat forward. A. S. *spreot*, *contus*.

Sprunny. Neat, spruce.

Spud. (1) Any person, or thing, remarkably short of its kind. (2) A chisel for weeds [G. E.].

Spuddy. Very short and stumpy.

***Spuds.** Potatoes [W. B.].

Spuffle. To move hastily, with an ostentatious air of business and bustle. See **Spoffle**. [This is a much-used word.]

Spuffling. Moving as above. Ex. 'I saw Mr. A. *spuffling* along.'

***Spunking.** A beating or thrashing with the hands [C. H. E. W.].

Spunky. Brisk, mettlesome. No uncommon vulgarism. In O. E. *spunk* is touchwood. A. S. *spoon*, fomes.

***Spurket.** An iron hook on a wall [G. E.].

***Spurrer.** A sparrow [M. C. H. B.].

***Spurway.** A bridle-way [W. R.].

Squash. (1) To splash, to moisten by plentiful effusion. (2) To squeeze, so as to make soft, like a pumpkin squash. (3) Also pea-pods which look full but are really empty [W. B.].

Squat. To quiet, to put to silence. Ex. 'Pray, nurse, *squat* the child.'

Squatting Pills. An opiate in the form of pills. Ex. 'He got no rest till the doctor gave him some *squatting pills*.' In this, and the two preceding words, the *a* is pronounced as in *hat*.

***Squezzened.** Suffocated [Johnson].

Squiggle. To shake and wash a fluid about the mouth, with the lips closed.

Squinder. To burn very faintly, or even insensibly, as damp fuel, which does not kindle into a flame, and gives out no heat, but yet it is consumed. It is said to *squinder*, or be *squindered* away. So is the candle which has a bad wick. Perhaps it is to be considered as a dimin. of **Squander**. The fuel or the candle is unprofitably wasted.

***Squink.** To wink [Johnson].

Squinny. (1) To look asquint. Ex. 'Child, do not *squinny* your eyes so.' (2) Very lean, meagre, slender, shadowy, &c. Sometimes it is *squinny* gutted.

Squish. A dim. of **Squash**. The water *squishes* under our feet in the grass, if it be walked on too soon after rain. It is used by Swift.

Squit. (1) A word of supreme contempt for a very diminutive person. 'A paltry *squit*!' In O. E. it was **Squib**, but that word seems to be lost, and the more is the pity, for at any rate it was less offensively contemptuous. (2) Silly talk, for which one feels contempt. Ex. 'Hold your *squit*.' (3) A syringe, a squirt [C. H. B.].

***Squoddy.** Short of stature, sturdy [Spur.].

***Stacia.** A comparative. 'That will do like *stacia*,' 'As drunk as *stacia*' [Johnson]. Unknown to me [W. R.].

Stag. (1) A wren. (2) A cock turkey, killed for the table in his second year; by which time he has often reached the weight of twenty pounds or more [Forby]. (3) A young bull [W. G. W.].

***Staith, or Staithe.** A landing-place from a river, not necessarily for goods, as E. S. T. thinks [W. R.].

***Stale.** The staff or handle of a rake or fork; also the stalk or reed of hemp [Spur.].

***Stalk.** See **Back Stalk**.

Stam. (1) To astonish, to overcome with amazement. Ex. 'It is a *stamming* story, indeed!' (2) A matter of amazement.

***Stanch.** (1) A lock with one pair of doors only [E. S. T.]. (2) **Staunch.** A hen when very broody and well settled on her nest is said to be 'down' and 'stanch.' If she does not go down well on to her eggs she is said to 'lift' [M. C. H. B.].

Stanchions. (1) Iron bars, dividing and guarding a window, not used for a prop or support. (2) The timbers or ribs of a row-boat.

Stand. (1) 'To *stand* in hand,' to concern, behove, or interest. Ex. 'It *stands* you in hand to look to that.' W. C. 'It *stands* you on.' (2) 'To *stand* holes,' to rest content as one happens to be at present. It seems to be an allusion to some game played by moving pegs from one hole to another, as on a cribbage board.

***Stands.** Young timber, trees under 6 in. timber girth, or 24 in. in circumference [Marshall].

Stank. A dam. In its nature a *stank* converts, in some sort, into a pond that part of the water which it intercepts; so there is a connexion between the two senses.

Stannide. Stickleback [*B. N.* 35].

Stanstickles. Small fish, with many names.

***Star.** (1) Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). (2) A showy young woman, one to stare at [M. C. H. B.].

***Star.** *Vide Lead* [M. C. H. B.].

***Starr Grass.** Bents. A marsh between Martham and Horsey is called *Starr Grass* Marsh [E. S. T.]. 'Starr Gräs' is Norwegian for sedge [M. C. H. B.].

Statesman. The proprietor of an estate.

***Statue.** A figure set up in a field as a scarecrow [F. J. B.].

***Stay.** A lean-to post [C. H. B.].

***Stead.** (1) To supply a space left vacant. Ex. 'I am at last *steaded*' with a servant, a house, a horse, or whatever else I have been in want of. (2) A place to stand on; as a *fairstead* is the ground on which a fair is held.

***Steelfall.** A spring trap [G. E.].

***Steelyard.** A balance [G. E.].

***Steen.** Spite or envy [Johnson].

***Stent.** A task [G. E.].

Stepples. A short and neat flight of steps, as from the parlour window to the garden; to reach the upper shelves of a book-case, or something else, in which appearance is to be considered.

Stetch. (1) As much land as lies between one furrow and another [Forby]. (2) A ploughed ridge [Johnson].

Stew. A cloud of dust or vapour; as from a much frequented road, a lime-kiln, a brew-house, &c.

Stifler. A stickler; one who is very busy and active in any matter; as it were raising a dust. Ex. 'She was a high *stifler* upon that occasion' [Forby]. A stapler [Johnson].

***Still.** Rest. Ex. 'There is no *still* in him' [M. C. H. B.].

Stilts. Crutches. A lame man is said to walk with *stilts*.

Stingy. (1) Cross; ill-humoured. (2) Churlish; biting; as applied to the state of the air [Pe.].

***Stint or Stent.** To allot work. Stinted = impregnated, of cattle [M. C. H. B.].

Stiony. A small itching and inflamed pimple among the eyelashes. It is sometimes *Sty*. [? *Sty* in eye, W. R.]

Stir-up Sunday. The last Sunday after Trinity; of which the collect, in our Book of Common Prayer, begins with the words '*Stir up.*'

***Stitch.** A space between two double furrows; a rig
[B. N. 3].

Stith. An anvil.

Stive. (1) Dust. (2) A smoke, a 'dutt' (dirt) [Arderon, also E. S. T. and Johnson]. (3) To raise dust. Ex. 'Go gently, Tom, you *stive* the ladies'; said to an awkward fellow who kicks up clouds of dust in riding or walking. (4) 'All of a stive,' all in a bustle [E. M.].

***Stiver or Stover.** Marsh litter or marsh stuff [M. C. H. B.].

***Stivven up.** A road is so when blown full of snow
[Johnson].

Stock. The back or sides of a fireplace; whence the simile, 'as black as the *stock*.'

***Stocken or Stocking.** 'The barley will not get out of the *stocken*' [F. J. B.].

***Stock Frost.** (1) One which freezes the river, beginning at the bottom [Arderon]. (2) Ground or mare's ice [M. C. H. B.].

Stodge. To stir up various ingredients into a thick mass.

***Stoeing.** The lopping or topping of pollards [Johnson].
Trees generally [W. B.].

***Stoggy.** Thick, broad, and strongly made [Johnson, Tunga-
gate].

***Stoly.** Dirty [Ray].

Stomach. (1) Anger. (2) To resent. (3) To endure. 'I cannot stomach it' [F. J. B.]. (4) To lose one's stomach and find a greyhound = to recover one's appetite after an illness [M. C. H. B.].

Stomachful. Resentful.

***Stondle.** A bearing tub [Marshall].

Stone Blind. Totally blind, blind as a stone. *Vide* Sand
Blind.

***Stone Runner.** The ringed plover [J. H. G.].

Stoneware. Old-fashioned earthenware of a dusty white or greyish colour.

Stoop. An ancient sort of drinking-vessel. There are, or were a few years ago, in some colleges at Cambridge some very old ones, retaining their proper name.

Stoor. (1) To stir. (2) A stir, commotion, bustle [Br.]. (3) 'A *stoor* of yeast' is a sufficient quantity for a brewing, be it large or small. It is not so called because kept in *store* (the common pronunciation), but that it is to be *stoored* (stirred) into the wort to excite fermentation.

***Stop.** The bucket of a well; formerly any bucket. See *Prompt. Parv.* 'Mylke stop' [E. S. T.].

***Stoppages.** Convulsions or fainting fits [H. B.].

***Store.** For 'stir.' 'Boy, how you do *store*!' [Johnson].

***Stormified.** Stormy-looking [M. C. H. B.].

Stound. (1) A while, a portion of time. Ex. 'He stayed a long *stound*.' (2) To stun. A man may be *stounded* by a blow on the head. (3) To overcome with astonishment.

Stour. Stiff, stout.

***Stove.** To fumigate [*B. N.* 63].

Stover. Winter food for cattle.

***Stow.** (1) To drive sheep, swine, horses, &c., into a corner, in order to catch them [*Spur.*]. (2) To put away, to store up [*G. E.*].

Stra or Strow. Straw.

Straddlins. Astride. In some counties it is **Astraddle**.

Straft. A scolding bout, an angry strife of tongues [Sir Thomas Browne].

***Straight Shop.** A public-house in which liquor is sold at the same price indoors as outdoors [*W. R.*].

***Strakes.** (1) The iron tire or rim of a wheel, Suffolk [Spur.]. (2) The boards forming the sides of a boat. Perhaps from *streaks*.

***Strake-tire.** The tire of a wheel when made in sections; hoop-tire when the whole tire is in one piece [W. B.].

***Stramalkin.** The gadding or loitering of a tall, awkward, dirty, and slovenly-dressed person, particularly a female [Johnson]. [A marvellously comprehensive word! W. R.]

***Strapping.** Outstrapping others, a strapping great gal, very fine and large [M. C. H. B.].

***Streeking Board.** The ironing-board [Spur.].

***Strif.** Strife [M. C. H. B.].

***Strike.** The flat bar by which all the grain above the measure is struck off.

Strings. The shafts of a wagon [Bevan].

Strinkle. To sprinkle.

Strip. To strip a cow is to milk her very clean, so as to leave no milk in the dug.

Strippings. The last milk drawn from a cow in milking. It is considered richer than the first milk. In Norfolk *stroockings*.

Strit. A street.

Strockings. The last draining of the cow's milk, which can be got by *stroocking* (stroking) the paps, after the full stream has ceased.

Strome. To walk with long strides. It may be figuratively connected with **Stream**, from the rapidity of motion [Forby]. E. S. Taylor, on the contrary, writes, 'It is a peculiarity in E. A. dialect to convey a variety in the meaning of a word by altering a vowel in it. A long vowel denotes slowness. Trip is to move quickly. Trape is to drag along heavily.' This is borne out by Spurden, who says to '*stroam*' is to wander idly about.

Strong - docked. Thickset and stoutly made about the loins and rump. It is a valuable qualification of labourers, male or female, employed in work requiring the exertion of the muscles of those parts of the body. 'Betty is a good shearer (reaper),' said an old labourer in commendation of his daughter; 'she is a fine *strong-docked* wench.'

Stroop. The gullet, or the windpipe. It seems indifferently applied to both.

Strout. A struggle, bustle, quarrel.

***Strul.** Well. 'That will do *strul*' [Johnson].

Strum. (1) A battered prostitute. An abbreviation of *Strumpet*, as *brim*, in a like application, is from *brimstone*. (2) To make a noise on a musical instrument [M. C. H. B.].

***Strumel.** A loose long head of hair [Johnson].

***Strunt.** An animal's tail [Johnson].

Stry. To destroy, to waste.

Stry, Strygood. A wasteful person, a bad manager or economist.

Stryance. Wastefulness.

Stry-goodly. Wasteful, extravagant. Ex. 'A *stry-goodly* fellow.'

***Stub, Stump.** Stub rabbits=rabbits that do not go to ground [M. C. H. B.].

***Stubley.** Full of roots [M. C. H. B.].

***Stub Shot.** A shoot growing from the *stub* [Johnson].

***Stud.** (1) A steady careful person, who has the care and management of a business or family left to his trust, is said to be its *stud* and support [Johnson]. (2) A nickname given to a man from his love of venery (Wilton, 1877) [M. C. H. B.].

***Stuggy.** Short, thickset, pluggy [W. G. W.].

Stulk Hole. *Vide* Pulk Hole.

***Stull.** Any unusually large mackerel [E. F. G.]. Sir Thos. Browne talks of one caught at Lowestoft an ell long, in 1668. See **Sull**.

Stulp. A low post put down to mark a boundary, or to give support to something. A post standing up a little above ground [Arderon].

***Stunner.** To signify something of uncommon merit, e.g. 'That's a *stunner*!' [C. H. E. W.].

Stunt. (1) A check in growth. Ex. 'That tree has got a *stunt*.' (2) To sprain [M. C. H. B.].

Stunt, Stunty. Short, blunt, crusty, unmannerly.

Stupe. A foolish and dull person.

Stuttle. *Vide* Stanstickle.

***Such-time.** Time when [M. C. H. B.].

Suckling. (1) A honeysuckle. 'What she did admire, that was the *suckling*-room,' i.e. the honeysuckle-papered room [H. B.]. (2) The common purple clover. In Suffolk, however, the red clover is never called *suckling*, but that term is generally used for the white or Dutch clover.

***Sudges.** Suds [Spur.].

Sue. To issue in small quantities, to exude as a fluid from a vessel not sufficiently tight to confine it [Forby]. A cow is *sue* or *sew* when she ceases to give milk [Johnson].

***Suecutret.** Disappointment [M. C. H. B.].

***Sukey.** A settle (Miss Ray, per C. S. P.); also in Herts [C. D.].

***Sull.** A very large mackerel [*N. and Q.*, 2nd Ser. vi. p. 382]. See **Stull**.

***Summering.** The summer growth, or summer feed or pasturing [M. C. H. B.].

***Summer-lamb.** The common snipe in summer, when it 'drums' or 'lambs,' a noise somewhat resembling a 'ba, ba' [C. H. B.].

***Summer land, to.** To lay it fallow a year [Ray].

***Summerly.** A turnip fallow [Marshall].

Sump. (1) A dead weight. (2) A blockhead. (3) A fish-box to keep fish alive in water [M. C. H. B.].

Sumpy. (1) Heavy, lumpish, sullen. It is often applied to bread not sufficiently baked. (2) Saturated with water, as wreck timber [E. S. T.].

***Sun Dog.** Halo round the sun [M. C. H. B.].

Sunket. (1) To pamper, cocker, cram with delicacies. (2) A contemptuous appellation of a silly fellow. (3) A tit-bit or dainty bit. (4) Spelt 'suncate' in Halliwell.

Sunkets. (1) Dainty bits, nice feeding [Forby]. (2) A small quantity of food or drink, especially if given grudgingly [Johnson].

Suss! Suss! An invitation to swine to come and eat their wash.

Suss. (1) To swill like a hog. 'I'll *suss* your pluck,' is a serious threat of an enraged vixen. (2) An uncleanly mess, looking like hog-wash. Possibly there may be some reference to the Latin word *sus*; but *vide* **Soss**. (3) A pig that is thirsty, out of condition, e. g. 'She only *sussed*,' i. e. drained the liquid and left the meal. (4) 'He went *suss* into the water,' to tumble in headlong and make a splash in so doing. (5) *Suss*, v. to oppress [M. C. H. B.].

***Suttling or Swattling.** Tippling, drinking a long time and to great excess [Johnson].

Swack. (1) To throw with violence. Teut. *swacken*, vibrare. L. Sc. *swak*. (2) A hard blow or violent fall. (3) Violently. Ex. 'I fell down *swack*.'

Swacker. Something huge, a bulky and robust person.

Figuratively, a great lie. Ex. 'That's a *swacker*.' Whacker? [W. R.].

Swacking. Huge, robust.

***Swad.** Pork *swad* = brawn [A. Grimmer]. See **Sward** and **Swerd**.

***Swaggle.** To agitate in a jug [G. E.].

***Swaies**, or wands, occurs in the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, 1630. See *Norf. Antiq. Misc.*, vol. ii. p. 21. See **Sway**.

Swailing. Lounging from side to side in walking. [? Shaling, W. R.]

Swake, Swike. The handle of a pump.

Swale. (1) A low place. (2) Shade, in opposition to sunshine. Ex. 'Let us walk, or sit, in the *swale*.' (3) To melt away. Ex. 'The candle *swales*' by being placed in a current of air [E. M.].

***Swallop.** A rolling, heavy, lounging walk [Johnson].

***Swan.** Swans' eggs are not supposed to hatch before there has been a thunderstorm (to crack the hard shell?) [M. C. H. B.].

Swang. To swing with great force. 'To *swang* the door' is a better phrase than to *slam* it. Also 'Swang on to him, give him a good smack' [B. N. 91].

Swang-ways. Obliquely, aside.

Swank. To sink in the middle.

Swaper, Sway. A switch.

Sward Pork. Bacon cured in large flitches. But see **Swerd** and **Swad**.

***Swarth.** For 'swaithe,' the row of cut grass.

Swash. To affect valour, to vapour or swagger.

***Swatch.** A narrow channel through a shoal [E. F. G.].

***Swattle.** To guzzle or drink.

***Swattock.** A variety of 'swack.' An old woman at Beccles said, 'I fell down *swattock*, and there I lay gulsh' [E. S. T.].

***Sway.** A small pliable twig or branch [Johnson]. A rod or switch [Marshall]. See **Swaies**.

***Sweepage.** The right of cutting faggots, grass, &c., on a several or common allotment [M. C. H. B.].

Sweetful. Delightful, charming, full of sweets.

***Sweet William.** Some salt-water fish. (Species I could not determine.) Lemon sole? [M. C. H. B.].

Sweldersome, Sweltersome. Overpoweringly hot.

Swelking. Sultry. Ex. 'It is a *swelking* hot day.'

***Swerd.** A Norfolk dish composed of the rind of pork seasoned, rolled up tight, boiled, and eaten in slices; also called **Mockbrawn** [Johnson]. Now called **Pork Cheese** [Tungate]. See **Swad**. [It cannot be of the rind only, W.R.]

Swidge. A puddle or splash of water.

Swift. An eft or newt, a common species of lizard.

Swiggle. To shake liquor in an inclosed vessel.

***Swill.** (1) A ped or hamper in which herrings are carried [Johnson]. (2) Pigs' food [C. H. E. W.].

***Swimmer.** Light dumplings [*B. N.* 12].

***Swinge.** A leash or couple by which hounds are led [Johnson].

Swingel. That part of a flail which swings. In Suffolk, the **Tail-top**. Also a **Crank** [Marshall].

Swingle. To cut off the heads of weeds, without rooting up the plants.

***Swingling.** A process in dressing or preparing flax and hemp [Johnson].

***Swinny.** A little crab, common on the Norfolk coast [W. G. W.].

Swipe. The lever or handle of a pump.

***Swipes.** Small or very indifferent beer [C. H. E. W.].

***Swish.** A pool of water [*B. N.* 25].

***Swish Tail, or Switch Tail.** The tail of a horse uncut [Johnson].

***Swiving.** Mowing with a reap-hook [*B. N.* 37].

Swob. (1) A very awkward fellow, who seems fit only for coarse drudgery. It is our form of the sea-term **Swabber**, one who sweeps and cleans the deck with a *swab* or mop. (2) Best explained in an Ex. 'If you stir it, it will *swob* over,' i. e. the liquor in a vessel so full that the slightest motion will throw it over the brim, leaving something to be *swabbed* or swept up.

***Swobber.** To oscillate water, &c. [G. E.].

Swobble. To talk in a noisy, bullying, saucy manner, like a blackguard.

***Swobble-cart.** One that goes more on other people's business than its owner's [W. B.].

Swobfull. Brimfull, so that an attempt to move the vessel would make its contents overflow.

***Swop.** To exchange, to chop [C. H. B.].

Swottling. Corpulent, greasy, and sweaty.

***Swuggle.** (1) To put liquor in motion in a tub, &c., when rinsing it [Johnson]. (2) To drink eagerly [Spur.].

***Swulk.** The quantity of drink taken at one suction [Spur.].

Swullocking. A gross intens. of **Swelking**, q. v.

***Swum.** Swam. In general use [H. B.].

Swurd. A sword.

Sybbrit. The banns of marriage. It is one of Sir Thomas Browne's words, and in full use at this day. See *Siberet*.

Ta, Te, To. The, this, that, it. If we write '*te* freeze,' or '*te* hail' (for 'it freezes,' or 'it hails') we must caution our readers to give to the vowel the same sound which it has on the French monosyllables, *le*, *te*, *se*, &c. *Tā* may, perhaps, be preferable. Ex. '*Ta* freeze?' 'Yes, and *ta* hail to.' 'Do it freeze?' 'No, *ta* don't freeze now, but *ta* wull at night' [Forby]. A child will say of the railway train, 'Here *ta* cum' [W. R.]. For the third form, *to*, we have common and general authority in *to*-day, *to*-night, and *to*-morrow, for *this* day or night, and the morrow.

Tab. (1) The latchet of a shoe, fastened with a string or thong. (2) The end of a lace; commonly, and perhaps more properly called a **Tag**.

Tack. (1) A trick at cards. (2) The handle of a scythe. Also **Sneed** [Johnson].

Tag. (1) The rabble. **Rag** and **Bobtail** are generally of the party. (2) To follow closely, as it were an appendage. Ex. 'He is always *tagging* after her.'

Tagney. Finery. 'Tagney clothes,' the Sunday best [M. C. H. B.].

***Tail 'em.** To make an even exchange of animals [Johnson].
Tale? [W. R.].

***Tailshotten.** A disease in the tail of cattle, in which the spinal marrow becomes so affected that the beast is unable to stand [Johnson].

***Tail-top.** The swingle or short stick of a flail [Norwich Mercury, Nov. 15, 1828].

Taint. (1) A very dirty slut. A most expressive word, as if her dirt were contagious, and it were unsafe to come near her. (2) A large protuberance at the top of a pollard tree.

Take. (1) 'To *take* on,' to enlist, to *take* on himself the duties of a soldier, to grieve. Ex. 'She *took* on sorely

for her husband's death.' To ache, as a wound, a strain, or a bruise, *takes on*. (2) To *take* to do, to *take* to task; to rate or reprove. (3) To *take* a talking to. Pretty much like the second phrase, but implying more of gravity and severity. Ex. 'I wish, sir,' said a good woman who had a graceless whelp of a son, 'you would be so good as to send for my Tom into your study, and *take* a talking to him. I hope *ta* would daunt him.' (4) To take a thing next the heart, to take it on an empty stomach [M. C. H. B.].

Tam. The familiar abbreviation of the female name Thomasine, probably used to distinguish it with proper delicacy from the coarse masculine Tom.

Tan. Then. We very commonly pronounce it *than*.

Tang. A strong flavour; generally, but not always, an unpleasant one.

***Tangle.** Sea-weed wrack [M. C. H. B.].

***Tangle-leg.** Strong beer [M. C. H. B.].

Tantablet. A sort of tart, in which the fruit is covered by a crust, but fancifully tricked and flourished with slender shreds of pastry.

***T'antony's Fire.** The erysipelas.

***Tap-lap.** Ordinary beer, the droppings of the tap [Johnson].
Sed quere Cat-lap [W. R.].

Tappis. To lie close to the ground. A sportsman's phrase. Ex. 'It is so wet the birds cannot *tappis*.'

Tardry. (1) Immodest, loose, whorish. (2) Shabby genteel, cheap finery [M. C. H. B.].

***Tarmarl.** Tarred string.

***Tarmit.** For 'turnip' [Johnson].

***Tarra-diddle.** A falsehood of the lesser kind.

Tass. A dish or a dram; as a *tass* of tea, or a *tass* of brandy.

Tathe. (1) Manure dropped upon the land by the cattle depastured upon it, principally of sheep. **Teath** [Johnson].
(2) To manure land with fresh dung by turning cattle upon it.

Tatter. To stir actively and laboriously. It is commonly used in conjunction with **Tow** (pronounced like cow), which, if not equivalent, is closely connected in meaning, q.v. Ex. 'He is a very painstaking man, always *towing* and *tattering* after his business' [Forby]. Scolding, continually lecturing [Johnson].

Taunt. To tease ; to pester with silly questions, importunate entreaties, or any mode of minute vexation. Ex. 'How this child does *taunt* me!' (pronounced like aunt).

***Taut.** (1) Tight, close, fast. (2) Watertight, of a boat [M. C. H. B.].

***Tavaels.** Cat's claws or talons of a hawk.

***Taw Maker.** Work in weaving which makes flowers [Arderon].

***Teagle.** Tackle [Spur.].

***Team.** A team of links=a string or chain of sausages [Spur.].

***Team, Teamer.** To pour out copiously. We use it also metaphorically of a multitude pouring along like a stream: of a thronged congregation issuing from a church, or a crowded audience from a theatre, it is said 'how they came *teamer*ing out.'

***Teamer.** A team of five horses [Marshall].

***Teath, Taythe.** The manure of sheep, particularly when the field is regularly folded [Johnson].

Teen. Trouble, vexation.

***Teeniest.** Tiniest, very smallest [M. C. H. B.].

***Teeter-cum-tauter.** A see-saw [Johnson]. Still in common use [W. R.].

***Tell.** To count or recount. ‘I never heard *tell* on it afore.’

***Tempanus** or **Tempus Fire.** Erysipelas (? St. Antony’s fire).

***Temper.** In Norf. = to ease ; in Essex, first to clean plough the land shallow, then to rove across, then stretch up and plough once more. See Young’s *Agric. of Ess.*, i. 261, or full quotation in Murray’s case [C. D.].

***Tempest.** Thunder-showers.

Tench Weed. A sort of pond weed, having a slime or mucilage about it; supposed to be very agreeable to that fat and sleek fish. It is *Potamogeton natans*, Lin.

Tend. (1) To wait on company at table. (2) To take care of children, cattle, poultry.

Tender. A waiter at a public table or place of entertainment.

Terrify. To seize ; to irritate annoy. A blister or a caustic is said to terrify a patient. To shake [*N. and Q.*, 3rd Ser. iv. p. 126]. To tear out, p. 178 [F. C. H.].

***Tetchy.** Irritable [C. S. P.].

Tew, Tow. (1) To pull, tear, and tumble about, as hay with the fork and rake, a weedy soil with plough and harrow. (2) Tew, two [M. C. H. B.].

***Tewel.** The vent or fundament of a horse.

***Tewey.** To be squeamish in eating [C. S. P.].

Thack. To thatch ; or the material for thatching ; as straw, sedge, reeds, &c. ; also to thwack [Johnson, and Em.].

Thackster. A thatcher.

Thapes. Gooseberries. E. S. T. says, ‘I have never heard **Fapes** used. My grandmother invariably called gooseberry-tart, “thape pie.”’ Tungate agrees with this, so does Marshall [Sir Thomas Browne]. *Vide Fapes.*

***Thatney.** That fashion [Arderon].

That'ns. In that manner.

The. Used as an inflexion on It Ex. 'The child will cut *theself*, if you do not take away the knife' [O. E.]. 'The own accord' [Arderon].

Thead. The tall wicker strainer placed in the mash-tub over the hole in the bottom, that the wort may run off clear. It is perhaps more commonly called a **Fead**.

There and there-aways. Thereabouts. Ex. 'Is the horse worth twenty pounds?' '*There and there-aways.*'

***Thight.** Close, thickset, &c., as in crops [Marshall].

***Thiller.** The shaft horse [W. R.].

Thinder. *Vide* Yinder. *Th* and *y* have in many instances been confounded, not from any cognatio literarum, but from some similarity of A. S. characters. This is the origin of the common abbreviations, *y^e*, *y^t*, &c.

***Thiseney.** This fashion [Arderon].

***Thisness.** In this manner or way [Johnson].

This'ns, Thus'ns, That'ns. In this or that manner.

Thite. (1) Tight; as applied to the fitting of apparel. (2) Compact, not leaky, water-tight.

Thokish. Slothful, sluggish [Sir Thomas Browne and Johnson].

***Thongy.** The heat between two showers [*B. N.* 2].

***Thorough.** Short or pin. A spavin which shows itself on both sides of a horse's hough or hock [Johnson].

Thoughts. Opinion. Ex. 'It is my *thoughts* that,' &c.

***Thow.** For Thaw [Johnson].

***Thrattles.** Sheep's dung in pellets [Johnson].

Three-releet. *Vide* Releet.

Throat-latch. (1) The narrow thong of the bridle which passes under a horse's throat. Throat-band [Johnson]. (2) The strings of a hat, cap, &c., fastened under the chin.

Thrum. To purr, as a cat.

Thumb-snack. (1) A simple mode of fastening a door. *Vide* Snack. (2) Or thumb-bonds, in thatching [M. C. H. B.].

Thump. A sort of hard cheese. *Vide* Bang.

Thunder. 'March *thunder* makes all the world wonder' [M. C. H. B.].

Thurck. Dark. So say Hickes and Ray, and so it may have been for aught we can say to the contrary [Sir T. Browne].

***Tibs.** The extreme ends of a cart. I never heard it used to those of a wagon [Johnson].

Tick. (1) A very gentle touch, by way of hint, or as a token of endearment. Br. *tig*, Fr. *tic*. (2) To toy. Indeed, the two are often used together, and seem to defy discrimination; two fond sweethearts are sometimes seen '*ticking* and *toying*.'

Tiddling, Tittling. Topmost. 'The *tiddling* top' means the very highest point, the same as **Tip-top**. The meaning may perhaps be, that a thing so placed must stand *ticklish* or *tittlish*.

***Tidiff.** The titmouse or oxeye. In Norfolk, the **Pickcheese** [Johnson].

Tidy. A light outer covering worn by children to keep their clothes from dirt and grease.

***Tidy, Tidily.** (1) 'I fare pretty *tidy*, kind o' middling,' a little more than moderate. 'I'm a-doing pretty *tidily* now, I'm a-mendin.' (2) A good *tidy* stroke = quickly [M. C. H. B.].

***Tied up.** (1) Confused, constipated [Johnson]. (2) Married. (3) Tied house, a retail house bound to deal with a certain wholesale house [M. C. H. B.].

Tiff. A pet, slight anger. Ex. 'She was in a *tiff*.'

Tiffle. To be mightily busy about little or nothing.

Tight. (1) Prompt, active, alert. 'A *tight* fellow!' (2) Drunk. 'He is *tight*.' (3) Tidy. '*Tight* yourself up' [W. B.].

Tightly. Promptly, actively, alertly.

Tight Lock. Any species of coarse sedge growing in marsh ditches. So called from its being used to bind the sheaves of beans or oats, growing very luxuriantly on such land.

Tild. To incline. It is particularly applied to a cask, so raised at one end as that the liquor, when it is become low, may flow out at the other. We also say of anything which stands inclined, and in apparent danger of falling, that it 'stands *tilding*,' or 'upon the *tilt*.' In T. J. both verb and substantive are *tilt*. So, indeed, they very commonly are with us. But there is fair analogy for the difference in spelling.

***Tile-loose.** A harmless lunatic, shanny [M. C. H. B.].

Tilesherd. A fragment of a tile, as potsherd of a pot, q. d. Shred.

Tiller. (1) The handle of a spade. (2) To throw out many stems from the same root. (3) Of land, in good tiller or tilth. (4) In good heart, or in good working order [M. C. H. B.].

***Timberwhim.** A gill [M. C. H. B.].

***Time I do this** = while I do this [Em.].

***Tine.** The prong of a fork [Johnson]. Compare a stag of ten tynes [W. R.].

Ting. To ring a small bell. 'To *ting* bees,' is to collect them together, when they swarm, by the ancient music of the warming-pan and the key of the kitchen door; the melody of which is still believed to be very efficacious.

Ting-tang. A small and shrill bell, to summon the family

to dinner, the congregation to prayers, &c. The sanctus or saunce bell.

Tip. A smart but light blow.

Tip. To kick up, or fall headlong, from being top-heavy. The word seems connected with *top* through *tip* [Forby]. To *tip* up a cart [Johnson].

***Tippling.** Haymaking [Halliwell]. Neither Johnson nor I know this [W. R.].

Tissick. A tickling faint cough; called also a '*tissicky* cough.'

***Titchy.** Touchy, irritable [M. C. H. B.].

Titter. To ride on each end of a balanced plank. Otherwise Titter-cum-totter. A common sport among children, sometimes ending in broken heads or limbs. See Teeter-cum-tauter, a see-saw. Commonly Titem-a-tauter.

Titter. (1) A pimple. (2) The teat [M. C. H. B.].

***Titteravating.** Perplexing, teasing [Johnson].

***Titterish, otherwise Totterish.** Tittery, tottery, unstable, easily upset [Spur.].

Titter-worm. A cutaneous efflorescence, a series or confluence of minute pimples.

Tittle. To tickle.

Tittle-my-fancy. Pansies. *Viola tricolor*, Lin.

Titty, Titty-totty. Very small, tiny, sometimes pleonastically, little *titty*.

Tiver. (1) A composition of which tar is the principal ingredient, to colour and preserve boards exposed to the air [Johnson]. (2) Marked with ochre. 'The sheep are *tivered* across the loins' [Johnson].

***Toad-in-the-hole.** Meat and batter baked pudding [M. C. H. B.].

Toad's Cap. A fungus.

***Toad Skep.** A fungus produced from ash-trees [Johnson].

Tod. (1) The head of a pollard tree [Forby]. (2) The upright stake of a 'wan' hurdle, the bottom of a tree left in the ground. See **Slaper** [Johnson]. (3) To amount to a *tod*, or twenty-eight pounds of wool.

To-do. A stir, a bustle. Ex. 'He made a great *to-do* about it.'

***Tog.** A crab [W. R.].

Together. Seemingly, but not really, an adverb converted to a noun, and used in familiarly addressing a number of persons collectively. Ex. 'Well, *together*, how are ye all?' 'Where are you going *together*?' i.e. both of you [W. R.].

Tolc. To tempt, coax, &c. Ex. 'Good sauce *tolcs* down the meat.' In Suffolk it is **Tole**.

***Tole away.** (1) To draw away or persevere in drawing [Spur.]. (2) To tole, to talk into or over [M. C. H. B.].

Tolerate. To domineer, to tyrannize.

***Tom Breezer.** The dragon-fly [M. C. H. B.].

***Tomma.** A brown loaf [Johnson]. But surely *tommy* is recent slang for any bread [W. R.].

Tommy. A small spade to excavate the narrow bottoms of under-drains. Also a small wrench used by engineers.

Tom Poker. The great bugbear and terror of naughty children, who inhabits dark closets, holes under the stairs, unoccupied cock-lofts, false roofs, &c. Such places are often called from him **Poker-holes**.

Tom-tommy. A plough with a double breast, to clear out furrows.

Tongue. A small sole, from its shape. A distinction used by our fishermen.

Toon. Too [? W. R.].

Top Latch. The thong by which the sales of the horse-collar are tied together.

***Top and Tail.** To top and tail turnips, to cut their leaves and roots off, generally called 'tailing tunnips' [M. C. H. B.].

Toppings. The second skimming of milk, the first being properly called cream.

Topple. To tumble, to bring the head to the ground and throw the heels over.

Toppler. A tumbler, who, among various antic postures, throws his heels over his head.

Tosh. A tusk, a long and somewhat curved tooth. It is but another form of the commoner word.

Toshnail. A nail driven in aslant or diagonally, so as to have the stronger hold, like the teeth of some animals. It is also used as a verb.

***Toshy.** Muddy or sticky [G. J. C.].

***Totald.** Killed or injured [Johnson].

***Tote.** The whole or all. 'The whole *tote* of them' [Johnson].

Totty, Totty-headed. (1) Dizzy. Particularly from the effect of too much drink [Ch.]. (2) Totty, tiny [M. C. H. B.].

***Tou.** Snares for taking game. Sometimes applied to greyhounds [Johnson]. No doubt the same as **Tow**.

***Touchwood.** Dry rotten wood [G. E.].

Tow. Necessary tools, tackle, or apparatus for any purpose (pronounced like cow) [Forby]. An angling rod and line is called in Norfolk, a fishing *tow*. A farmer's stock of implements is called his *tow* [E. S. T.].

***Toward.** Quiet, easily managed. As of a colt [W. B.]. Of a child [C. S. P.].

To-ward. (1) The substantive is to be inserted between the two syllables of the preposition. Ex. '*To* London *ward*,' i. e. toward London [O. E., P. L.]. (2) To be tame or fond [G. E.].

- ***Tow Bowen.** A blown herring [W. R.].
- ***Town.** Any village. 'I have the best turnip in the *town*' [M. C. H. B.].
- ***Towty.** Cord become untwisted and in nearly the same state as before twisting, that is, hemp or tow [Johnson].
- Trade.** Line of conduct, course of action, practice, habit, custom. Ex. 'If this is to be the *trade*,' &c. Here is the source of another 'American' word.
- Traffing Dish.** A bowl through which milk is strained into the tray in which it is set to raise cream.
- Trape.** To trail, to be drawn along. Ex. 'Her gown *trapes* after her on the floor' [Forby]. It is strange that throughout Forby's examples he inserts the final s. This should have read, 'Her gown *trape* after her' [W. R.].
- Traptles.** The small pellets of the dung of sheep, hares, rabbits, &c.
- Traverse.** A smith's shoeing shed.
- Treaden.** Made of thread. Within our memory '*threaden* stockings' were an article of Sunday apparel for village servants and apprentices.
- ***Treen Plates.** Trenchers [Spur.].
- ***Trickle, Trittle.** To bowl. Ex. '*Trickle* me an orange across the table.' 'The crowd was so thick, one might have *trickled* balls on their heads.'
- ***Tricky.** (1) Mischievous. (2) Spitefully ill-humoured. (3) Artful.
- Triculate.** To adorn. It seems to be fancifully formed from the phrase 'to *trick out*.' It is used by masons for putting the last hand to what they mean to be smart and showy.
- ***Trids, Tirds.** Foeces [M. C. H. B.].
- Trig.** (1) To trot gently, or trip as a child does after its nurse. 'They *trigged* off together.' (2) The mark from which a ball is delivered [Johnson].

Trip. (1) A small cheese, made in summer, to be eaten in its soft and curdy state, or it soon becomes dry, tough, and uneatable. [Forby]. (2) A few sheep [Ray].

Trip-skin. (1) A piece of leather, worn on the right-hand side of the petticoat, by spinners with the rock, on which the spindle plays, and the yarn is pressed by the hand of the spinner. (2) The skinny part of roasted meat which, before the whole can be dressed, becomes tough and dry, like a *trip* overkept, or the leather used by old women for cleaning.

***Trivet.** A rest for the kettle on the hob [M. C. H. B.].

***Troat.** The throat [M. C. H. B.].

***Troison.** A taste or savour [Arderon].

Trollibags. The intestines.

***Trollies.** The long narrow Yarmouth cart adapted to go up the 'rows' [W. R.]. See **Currie**.

***Troned.** For 'trained.' 'He have ollost been *troned* up t'ut' [Johnson].

***Trope.** To saunter or loiter. See **Trape** [Johnson].

***Trosh.** To beat out grain with a flail [G. E.].

***Troshel.** Threshold, a step [G. E.].

***Trotter.** A woman of the town [W. B.].

Trouble. A woman's travail. Ex. 'She is now in her *trouble*.' Perhaps a corruption.

Trounce-hole. A game at ball, very like trapball, but more simple; a hole in the ground serving for the trap, a flat piece of bone for the trigger, and a cudgel for the bat.

Trow. A trough [E. S. T.].

***Truck.** Rubbish of any sort which requires removing [F. J. B.].

Trunch, Trunch-made. Short and thick; compact and squab in figure.

***Trundle.** To saunter [Em.].

Trunk. A wooden box with air-holes, submerged in the broads and rivers, in which fish when caught is kept if not wanted immediately for market.

***Trunket.** A game at ball, played with short sticks, and having a hole in the ground instead of a wicket [Johnson]. **Two Stone Trunket**, the same game, but the boy who wields the stick is put out by one of the other players throwing the ball between the stones.

Trunk-way. A watercourse through an arch of masonry, turned over a ditch before a gate. The name arose, no doubt, from the trunks of trees used for the same purpose in ancient and simpler times, and even now, in the few wooded parts of both counties.

Try. To melt down by fire, for the purpose of purifying; usually applied to melting the suet of hogs, or other animals, to get rid of the skinny and impure parts. The purified lard is then kept for domestic use.

***Tucks.** Iron pins usually put in the upper part of the blocks of a four-wheeled carriage for timber, to prevent the timber slipping off [Johnson]. Sometimes pronounced **Stucks** [W. B.].

***Tumble.** To agree, to understand; e.g. 'He would not *tumble* to it' [M. C. H. B.].

Tumbler. A tumbril. Our name is exactly descriptive. A *tumbler* is made open behind, and occasionally closed by a tail-board. On the removal of this, and a strong wooden bar before, which, passing through two iron hold-fasts, secures the body to the shafts, the carriage *tumbles* backwards and discharges the load.

Tunder. Tinder.

***Tundey.** Rotten; of wood shining with a phosphoric appearance. 'It's nothing but an old *tundey*-log' [W. B.].

***Tune.** Order or temper. 'That farm is in good *tune*' [Johnson].

Tunmere. The line of procession in parochial perambulations.

Tunnel. A funnel.

***Tupe.** To drink a quantity at a draught [*B. N.* 27].
From **Tope**?

Turf. Peat, fuel dug from boggy ground. The Dictt. interpret the word as meaning only the surface of the ground pared off. These we call flags, and they are cut from dry heaths, as well as from bogs. The substance of the soil below these is *turf*. Every separate portion of it is a *turf*.

***Turfer.** A woman of the town [*W. R.*].

***Turnover.** An article in pastry [*G. E.*].

Tussle. A struggle.

Tussock. A hassock, *q. v.*; a thick tuft of coarse grass in pastures, or of rank growth in corn.

***Tussick.** To cough.

***Tutnose.** A short snub nose [*Johnson*].

Tutter. Trouble. ‘What a *tutter* he make of it!’

***Tuttle Box.** An article used by ploughmen to keep the horses apart from each other, that they may see forward and between them to make a straight furrow [*Johnson*].

***Tuzzle for Tussle.** A struggle.

***Tuzzy.** Muzzy, ruffled, ragged, dishevelled [*Johnson*].
But very intoxicated [*W. R.*].

***Twack.** To turn quickly; to change or alter one’s opinion [*Johnson*].

***Twadeling.** Slow, inactive, spiritless [*Johnson*].

***Twadle.** A long whistling [*G. E.*].

Twank. (1) To let fall the carpenter’s chalk-line, which makes a smart slap upon the board. (2) To give a smart slap with the flat of the hand, on the breech, or other fleshy part.

Twiddle. A small pimple. Sometimes a **Widdle** [Johnson]. To be busy and bestow seeming pains about the merest trifles. Ex. 'What are you *twiddling* about there?'

Twig. (1) To give such a slight, but smart, correction as may be inflicted with a twig. (2) Figuratively, to give somewhat sharp, but not angry and severe reproof [Forby]. (3) To sway sideways [Spur.].

***Twiggers.** Tusser has this, but the meaning is obscure.

Twil. Until. It is a word compounded of the prep. *to* and the subst. *while*; and means 'to the time.'

Twill. A sort of coarse linen cloth, of which loose frocks, trowsers, &c., are made for working-men.

Twilt. (1) A quilt, here as well as in the North [T. J.]. (2) To quilt [Br.]. (3) To beat. An expressive word, inasmuch as it is implied that weals are left, like the stripes or ridges in quilted work. Boys used to show with pride balls they had *twilted*, that is, quilted with twine.

Twinny. To rob a cask before it is broached. A thievish wench *twinnies* her dame's cask of mead or made wine.

***Twinters.** Two winters. Beasts two winters old [B. N. 87].

***Twister.** To twist or turn [G. E.].

Twit. (1) A fit of hasty ill-humour, snappishness. (2) To taunt [C. H. E. W.].

***Twitchy.** Said of the wind blowing in gales, unsteady. Also irritable.

Twitty. Cross, snappish.

Twizzle. To turn a thing round and round between the fingers, quickly and repeatedly. It is sometimes used in a neuter sense. Ex. 'He came *twizzling* down.'

Tye. An extensive common pasture. There are several *tyes* a few miles south of the central part of Suffolk; but

in no other part of East Anglia. There are also some on the northern border of Essex.

***T'year.** This year [M. C. H. B.].

Undeniable. Unexceptionable, with which no fault can be found.

Under Butter. The butter made of the second skimmings of milk in the dairy districts of Suffolk. It is kept for domestic purposes, or sold to near neighbours for prompt use; never put up in firkins and sent to market. Though good for present consumption it will keep but a short time.

Under Deck. The low broad tub into which the wort runs from the mash-tub. [Under Beck?] Underback rather than Underbeck [W. B.].

Under Grub. To undermine.

Under Grup. An under-drain, a concealed watercourse in wet soils.

***Underly.** Backward, behind time [M. C. H. B.].

***Underming.** To undermine [M. C. H. B.].

Under Nean [Under Nane, W. R.]. Underneath.

Uneathily. Unwieldy, hard to be put into motion.

Unfaceable. Unreasonable, indefensible. A proposal, or an assertion, which a man could not have the face boldly to make or to maintain, is said to be an *unfaceable* one.

Ungain. Inconvenient, intractable. Ex. 'The land lies *ungain* for me.' 'My horse is very *ungain*.'

Unsensed. (1) Stunned, as by a blow or fall. (2) Stupefied, as by excess of drink. (3) Insane.

***Up.** Said of birds in full breeding plumage [M. C. H. B.].

Upland. Higher and drier ground, as contradistinguished from fen-land.

***Upright, to live**=live on income from money or land.
'She lived *upright*' would be intended as a high compliment to one deceased [F. J. B.].

Upstart. The deep impression of a horse's foot in a clayey soil, soon filled up with water, which, when another horse happens to tread in the very same place, starts upwards and plentifully bespatters the rider.

Urgeful. Urgent, importunate, teasing.

***Valuation.** Time, quantity. 'I lost the *valuation* of eight sacks of potatoes.' 'Let it stay there the *valuation* of two days' [Marshall].

***Vance Roof.** The garret [Marshall].

***Vardle.** Bottom hinge of a gate [B. N. 86].

Vast. A very great quantity. 'We had a *vast* of rain in the last quarter of the year 1824.'

Vessel. (1) Half-a-quarter of a sheet of writing paper (?).
(2) A wooden cask to hold fermented liquors.

Vine. Any trailing fruit-bearing plant, which must spread itself on the ground if it be not supported, as cucumbers, melons, strawberries, &c. This is another 'American' word [W. R.].

Voke. To make an effort to vomit. *Vide* Boke and Puke.

***Wab.** An artificial teat, used in rearing young children or animals [Spur.].

***Wack** [Whack, W. R.], a quantity, enough.

***Wacken.** Large. 'A *wacken* boy' [Johnson]. But surely this is only the common expression 'whacking' [W. R.].

Wad. Woad. A plant of great use in dyeing. By mixture it contributes to produce many colours. What it yields of itself is blue. 'As blue as *wad*.'

***Wad.** The edge of grass, hay, or stubble left higher than other parts between each mower's work in mowing a field [Johnson].

***Wade.** To have liberty; as the tension in a mortice or other joint, from the wood having shrunk, is said to *wade* [Johnson].

Wadmal. A very coarse and thick kind of woollen manufacture. What is thus called by us is only the winter clothing of rustics.

***Wake.** A piece of open water, in the midst of a frozen river or broad. In Norway called WAK [M. C. H. B.].

***Wale.** The forefront of a horse-collar [Johnson].

Walk. (1) An uninclosed cornfield [Forby]. (2) A fair or wake [Spur.].

Walks. A large extent of country so circumstanced is called '*The Walks.*' The name is, no doubt, from the ancient manorial right of sheep-*walk* over such lands during a considerable part of the year.

***Wall.** (1) To lie by the. Ex. 'He lies by the *wall*,' is, he is dead. Spoken between death and burial [Cull. Haw.]. (2) Marsh or river wall, an artificial earth embankment against water [M. C. H. B.].

***Wall - bird.** The spotted flycatcher. From the usual situation of its nest [J. H. G.].

***Walland band.** The leather used in spinning [E. S. T.].

***Wall-eyed.** When the two eyes are of a different colour [M. C. H. B.].

Wallis. The withers of a horse.

Wallop. To move as fast as possible, but not without much effort and agitation. The gallop of a cow or a cart-horse is a good specimen of *wallopping* [Forby].

Walter, Wolter. (1) To roll and twist about on the ground; as corn laid by the wind and rain; or as one

who is rolled in the mire. (2) To cause extreme fatigue, whether by the above-mentioned discipline, or any other exhausting exertion. Ex. 'I am right on *woltered* out by my day's work,' long walk, or whatever else. See **Wankered**.

Wan. A long rod to wave into a wattled hedge.

Wancle, Wanky. Weak, pliant, sometimes *winky-wanky*.

***Waney.** A long talk [G. E.].

***Wankered** (see **Woltered**). Fatigued or exhausted; a corruption from 'vanquished' [E. S. T.].

***Wanklin.** A weakling [B. N. 92].

***Wanting.** Wanted, e. g. rain was wanting (N. Ess.) [C. D.].

***Wanty.** The belly-band of harness [M. C. H. B.].

***Wany.** Partly unsound timber.

Wanze. To waste, pine, wither.

Wap. (1) To wrap. (2) To beat; with some figurative allusion to the former sense.

Wapper-jaws. A wry mouth, a warped jaw.

Wappet. A yelping cur. *Vide Yap*.

Waps, Wapsy. A wasp. The original word.

Warble, Warblet. A hard swelling in the hides of cows and other cattle, caused by the growth of a larva or large maggot, from the egg of a fly deposited there. Warbeetles [Johnson].

Ward. Callosity of the skin, on the hands from hard labour, and on the feet from much walking.

***Warded off.** Started off work [M. C. H. B.].

***Warp.** (1) A lamb cast some time before its maturity [Johnson]. (2) Of herrings, is four [E. F. G.].

***Warded.** The situation of a dog and bitch when together [Johnson].

- ***Was.** Short for 'vast,' in sound like 'worse' ; e. g. 'T'aint a *worse* sight better than 'twas afore.'
- ***Wase.** To breathe with difficulty, as in asthma [Johnson].
- ***Wash.** Sweat ; as 'The horse is all of a *wash*' [W. B.].
- ***Wasket.** A heavy block of wood for levelling turf [M. C. H. B.].
- ***Wasking.** A beating [Johnson]. 'I'll *warsh* yar weskit' [Em.].
- ***Waste.** To bang or cudgel.
- ***Waster.** (1) A defective wick to a candle, causing guttering and waste [Johnson]. (2) A rabbit or other animal that looks like a dier, wasting away [M. C. H. B.].
- Water Dogs.** Small clouds of irregular but roundish form, and of a darker colour, floating below the dense mass of cloudiness in rainy seasons, supposed to indicate the near approach of more rain.
- ***Water-frolic.** A regatta on the broads [H. B.].
- ***Water-ranny.** The short-tailed field-mouse.
- ***Water-ret.** The steeping hemp in water [Johnson].
- Water-slain.** Overcome with superabundance of water.
- Water Springe.** A copious flow or springing of saliva, which often precedes and attends nausea.
- Water Sprizzle.** A disease in goslings and ducklings, of which no intelligible account can be obtained from those who are most conversant with the diseases of those animals.
- Water Taking.** A pond from which water is taken, in default of a pump for the use of the house.
- Water Whelp.** A dumpling kneaded without either yeast or eggs, and of course very hard and heavy.
- ***Waxspunsends.** Waxed thread [G. E.].
- ***Weam.** A rent or tear in a garment or cloak [Johnson].

Weariful. Tiresome, giving exercise to patience. Ex. 'I have had a *weariful* bout of it.'

Weary. (1) Feeble, sickly, puny. Ex. 'It is a poor *weary* child.' (2) Troublesome, vexatious [Br.].

***Weather.** Stormy weather. 'What a day of *weather*' [M. C. H. B.].

***Weather-breeder.** An unseasonably 'still' or fine day [M. C. H. B.].

Weather-head. The secondary rainbow.

Weather-laid. Stopped on an intended journey by stress of weather.

Web. (1) 'The *web* of the body,' the omentum. (2) The film of the eye.

***Weeping.** The plaintive note of the golden-crested wren (*Regulus cristatus*) [E. T. Booth].

Weeping Tears. A very old pleonasm, but in very common use for excessive sorrow. Ex. 'I found poor Betty all in *weeping tears*,' i. e. shedding them profusely.

Weer. Pale and ghastly in aspect.

***Weesh, or Weesh away.** Horse language for 'to the right' [Em.]. See **Come** or **Cope** hardy or harby, for the left.

***Wee-wo.** See **Wew-wow**.

Welk, Welt. (1) To soak, roll, and macerate in a fluid. (2) To expose to sun and air, and turn over in order to be dried, as grass to be converted to hay; garden plants to save their seeds, as peas and beans, or to be preserved for winter use when their moisture is exhaled, as onions. (3) To give a sound beating, which is likely to raise *weals*, *welks*, or *welts* (ridges).

***Well.** Healthy. 'The doctor saw he was never a *well* child' [C. S. P.].

Well to live. Having a competence. Ex. 'Is Mr. A. a rich man?' 'Pretty *well to live*,' or 'to do.'

***Welter.** To fade, applied to flowers [C. S. P.].

Wellum. The filling up of a ditch at a gateway to afford access to a field [M. C. H. B.].

Wem. A small fretted place in a garment. A. S. *wem*, macula [W.].

***Wench.** A woman of the town, or other immoral female [W. R.].

***Went.** The mesh of a net [E. F. G.].

Wennel. A weaned calf [T.].

Wet Shod, or Shed. Wet in the feet.

***Wewling** (? **Mewling**). A plaintive note in crying, commonly with a view to excite charity [Johnson].

***Wewting.** The whistling of a boy without any regard or idea of time or harmony [Johnson]. See **Whewt**.

Wew-wow. To wring and twist in an irregular and intricate manner. Wee - wo, 'All of a *wee - wo*.' Not straight [Em.].

***Weybreeds.** Warts, anburies [Johnson].

***Whale.** Swarth, double-whale. When a marsh is not cut for two years, it is called a double swarth or double whale [M. C. H. B.].

Whart-whartle. To cross, tease, and exhaust patience. It is certainly another form of **Thwart**; as in the instance of over-whart.

Whaul. *Vide Yawl*.

Wheelspun. A very stout worsted yarn, spun on the common large wheel, of which the coarsest stockings, gloves, caps, &c., are made.

Wheel Spur. In the old state of our cross-roads, the horse-path was in the midway between the two wheel ruts.

Between that and each rut was the *wheel spur*, much higher than either. If, to avoid the deep rut, a carriage drawn by a single horse was ventured upon the quarter, the horse was obliged to make the *wheel spur* his path, often a very unsafe one, particularly in stiff soils.

Whelm. (1) Half a hollow tree, placed with its hollow side downwards, to form a small watercourse. (2) To turn a tub, or other vessel, upside down, whether to cover anything with it or not. Ex. ' *Whelm* it down.'

***Whereby.** By or on account of which [M. C. H. B.].

Wherret or Worrit. To pester, annoy, harass. [Worry?]

***Wherry.** A sailing barge, with one sail, and mast stepped right forward, the successor of the 'keel.'

***Whet.** A drinking among harvest men on the first day of harvest [Johnson].

Whewt. (1) To whistle. (2) To squeak faintly, as a young bird. Perhaps formed from the sound. See **Wewting**.

***Whid.** A dispute or quarrel [Johnson].

Whiffler. One who goes at the head of a procession to clear the way for it. In that of the Corporation of Norwich from the Guildhall to the Cathedral Church, on the Guild-day, the *whifflers* (for they are so called) are two active men very lightly equipped (*milites expediti*), bearing swords of lath or latten, which they keep in perpetual motion, *whiffing* the air on either side, and now and then giving an unlucky boy a slap on the shoulders or posterior with the flat side of their weapons.

While, Whilst. Until. Mr. Pegge says the word is invariably so used in the Northern counties. It is nearly so in the Eastern. Thus, 'Stay *while* I go in,' i.e. 'Stay in the time (while) of my going in,' 'Stay *while* I return,' i.e. stay *to* the time (while) of my return.

Whinnock. Intens. of *whinny* in the second sense, q.v.

Whinny. (1) To neigh like a foal. (2) Fig. to snivel and whimper like a child. Lat. *hinnio*.

***Whins.** Furze bushes [Tungate].

Whippet. A short light petticoat.

Whipple Tree. A short bar by which horses draw. *Tree* used again in the simple sense of *wood*. **Wimple Trees** [B. N. 60].

***Whisk.** A contrivance for winnowing or blowing dirt, &c., from corn [Johnson].

Whisket. A small parcel.

White Back. The white poplar, *Populus alba*, Lin. So called from the whiteness of the under side of the leaves.

White Herring. A fresh herring.

***Whitester.** A bleacher. Down in Surrey a whitester is a 'cock laundress.'

***Whittawer.** A tanner who makes white leather by using alum instead of bark [Johnson].

Whittery. Pale and sickly. Chiefly, if not solely, applied to puny children. Ex. 'It is a poor *whittery* brat.'

Whole-footed. (1) Treading flat and heavy, as if there were no joints in the feet [Forby]. (2) Stiff, congested [W. G. W.]. (3) Very intimate, closely confederate. A figurative expression doubtless. But it is not easy to comprehend what the figure is meant to be. **Whole-handed**, which is used in the same sense, is far more intelligible. Hand joined in hand is a good image of intimacy and confederacy.

Whop, Whap. (1) A heavy blow [Jen.]. (2) To beat severely.

Whybible. A whimsy, idle fancy, silly scruple, &c.

***Wicker.** (1) To neigh. (2) A corner, e. g. *wickers* of the mouth.

Widdles. (1) Very young ducks [Forby]. (2) Small pustules causing considerable itching [Johnson].

***Wiff.** (1) A sudden glance [Johnson]. (2) The sudden turning of a hare when coursed [Id.].

***Wiffle.** To be unsteady, uncertain [Johnson].

Wilch. The wicker strainer set upright in the mash-tub, to prevent the grains running off with the wort. *Vide* Thead.

***Wile-time, Pastime.** 'Now that is a nice *wile-time* for you ladies, to come and see we poor people' [C. S. P.].

***Will.** To wait your grandmother's will = to wait till some one asks you to marry [M. C. H. B.].

Will-a-wix. An owl. Billy-wix usually [W. R.].

***Will-led.** See Led-will [M. C. H. B.].

***Willock.** A guillemot [E. F. G.].

Wind Egg. An addle egg, or an egg without a yolk.

Winders. The women who perform the office of giving the last attire to the dead, and watch the body till the time of burial.

Winding. The wool in which the bodies of the poor are wrapped, or rather covered, when deposited in their coffins. A single pound is so drawn out and artfully disposed as to suffice for a large body. In Suffolk the flannel which is wound round a corpse is called a *winding*.

***Windle.** A skep or basket [Johnson]. For winnowing corn [W. G. W.].

Windrow. (1) A row of mown grass, put together in the process of haymaking to be ventilated, when far advanced towards completion. (2) To put the nearly-made hay into such a form.

Winge. To shrivel, as fruit over-kept.

***Winne.** The pensive crying of a child; also the neighing of a horse. [Whinny, Johnson.]

***Winnick.** A weak crying [G. E.].

Winnol Weather. The stormy weather which is common in the beginning of March. The third day of that month is the anniversary of St. Winwaloe, a British saint.

***Winter-proud.** Said of wheat when strong above ground before the spring [M. C. H. B.].

***Wippet.** A child small of its age, perhaps from puppet [Johnson]. Whippet is North Country for a small racing dog [W. R.].

***Wips and Strays.** Heads and straws, of corns (Danish) [Miss Gurney].

***Wirriwibble or Wivivvel.** The sea-buckthorn.

Wishly. Earnestly, wishfully, with longing. Ex. 'The lad looked so *wishly* at her.' 'The children eyed the plum-pudding *wishly*.'

***Wisp.** A rowel or seton [Marshall].

***Wisp or Whisp.** A small flock [M. C. H. B.].

Wit. Common sense [Ch., &c.]. Ex. 'He did it without fear or *wit*,' q. d. with a foolish want of thought.

Without. Unless. Ex. 'I will not go *without* you will go with me' [Pe.].

***Witles.** Vitals, heart and lungs.

***Wittery.** Weak or frail [*B. N.* 94].

***Wittles.** Victuals [M. C. H. B.].

Wizzen. To wither, shrivel, dry up.

Wo. Stop, check. Ex. 'There is no *wo* in him.' 'He knows no *wo*.'

***Wob.** A piece of linen containing sugar or some sweet-meat, which is given to an infant as a substitute for the breast [Johnson].

Wobble. To reel, totter, or move uneasily and laboriously.

***Woe.** Mourning. 'Blinds down for the week are said to be *in woe*' [W. R.].

Wolder. A rolled bandage (or **Woulder**).

***Wolt.** To harass, worry, fatigue to death [E. S. T.].

Wong. (1) An agricultural division or district of some uninclosed parishes. Spelman says it is rather of arable than of pasture land. (2) Meadow, *green field*? always wet [*N. and Q.* 2nd Ser. i. p. 522].

***Wonmell.** *Wonmell* cheese, i. e. one meal [Spur.].

Wooch, Woosh! '*Wooch wo!*' means 'Go to the right!'

Woodlands. The district usually called High Suffolk is still distinguished by the inhabitants of the eastern coast of that county by the name of *The Woodlands*, though now the name is far from applicable. Formerly, indeed, and within living memory, it was very thickly wooded.

Wood-sprite. The woodpecker.

***Woofit.** An oaf, an ignorant person. Sometimes used as a term of endearment to infants [Johnson].

***Wooser.** A hard blow [G. E.].

Wop. To produce an abortive lamb. The word is as peculiarly applied to ewes, as *slip* is to cows. The ewe *wops* her lamb, the cow *slips* her calf.

***Worbitten.** Used of growing timber pierced by the larvae of beetles [Johnson].

***Wor-bush.** A piece of reed-ground or margin of Hickling Broad [M. C. H. B.]. Said to be where the Hickling men hid to avoid being pressed in time of war.

Word. To dispute, to wrangle. Ex. 'They *worded* it a long while.'

Wore for Worn. My hat is wore out [M. C. H. B.].

Work. To ache, to throb. In violent headache the head '*works* like a clock.'

Work-wise. In a workmanlike manner, as such work (whatsoever it be) ought to be done. Ex. 'I thought he did not handle his tools *work-wise*.'

***Worl** or **Whirl.** (Commonly pronounced WALL.) The ring put on a spindle to give it steadiness [Johnson].

***Worrok.** To tease, perplex, or vex [Johnson].

Worthy. Lucky enough. Ex. 'If I had but been *worthy* to know that.' Sometimes *worthy* is added at the end of another word, to convey the idea of being capable of, or fit for. Ex. 'I will level this pit to make the land plough-*worthy*,' i. e. capable of being ploughed, fit for the plough.

***W(h)ortle Berries.** Bilberries [Johnson].

***Woultered.** Fatigued, exhausted [Johnson]. Sometimes 'right on jowered out' [W. R.].

Wowl. To howl, to wail vociferously.

***Wrapped up in.** Very fond of. Ex. 'I ain't much *wrapped up* with it' [M. C. H. B.].

Wrastle. To dry or parch.

Wrastling Pole. A pole to spread fire about the oven, or to beat walnuts from the trees. Both these processes seem to include the idea of drying or parching.

Wret. (1) A wart, [or writ, Em.]. To cure, cut as many 'scotches' in an ashen tree as you have wrets [M. C. H. B.].

Wret Weed. Any wild species of euphorbia.

Wrigglers. Small fish, of which commoner names are Sand-eels or Lance-fish.

***Wrinch.** (1) A sprain [Johnson]. (2) A piece of cord put through a hole in a staff, by means of which it is twisted on the nose of a horse to keep him still during an operation [Johnson].

***Writ.** See **Wret**.

Wrong. (1) Deformed, misshapen in person. (2) A crooked bough.

Wry. To cover close [Forby]. To rake up the fire [Johnson].

Wrying. Covering, of bedclothes, &c., not of apparel.

Wry-rumped. Having an obliquity of form in the lower part of the back.

***Wunt.** To sit, as a hen [Miss Gurney].

***Wypes (or Pywypes).** The lapwing or plover [Johnson].

***Yag.** To irritate (Nag ?) [Spur.].

Yale. A small quantity.

Yangle. To tether a horse by fastening a fore-leg and hind-leg together.

Yap. (1) To yelp. (2) A yelping cur. We have the venerable authority of Dr. Caius for *wappe*, which comes very near our word. And we have its dimin. *wappet*.

Yard. The garden belonging to a cottage or ordinary messuage is very often called the *yard*; perhaps from humility, as unworthy to be called a garden. Ex. 'We have a sort of fape bushes in the *yard*.'

***Yarden.** A yard measure [Spur.].

Yardman. The hind who has the particular care of the farmyard, and of the cattle fed there.

Yarm, Yawm. To shriek or yell.

Yarroway. The common yarrow.

Yawl. (1) The large open sea boat used on the Norfolk coast. (2) To squall or scream harshly, like an enraged cat; or the cry of a peacock is an excellent instance of yawling.

Yelk, Yulk. (1) To knead clay with straw or stubble, to prepare it for dauber's work. (2) The yolk of an egg [M. C. H. B.].

Yelm. (1) To lay straw in convenient quantities, and in regular order, to be used by a thatcher. (2) A portion of straw laid for that purpose.

***Yelt.** A pig [M. C. H. B.].

***Yeow.** You [*N. and Q.*].

Yerbes. Herbs.

Yerth. Earth.

***Yet.** As yet [M. C. H. B.].

Yin. Yon.

Yinder. Yonder.

Yip. To chirp like a newly-hatched chicken, or other very young bird.

Yipper. Brisk.

***Young-youth.** A young person of either sex [C. S. P.].

Yowe. An ewe.

***Yowl.** See **Yawl** [Em.], and (2) to howl or complain [M. C. H. B.].

Yulk. A heavy fall.



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